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VOL XXII NO 137 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1934 FOURTEEN PAGES

Angry Demonstration By Crowd Of 50,000

Sequel To Unstaged Wrestling Match Between Gunga & Burud

Promoter's Disappearance Makes Audience Furious

4,000 Chairs Smashed, Ticket Offices Set Ablaze And Iron Barriers Pulled Down

Roused to fury because the promoter of a wrestling match had disappeared with the gate moneys and the principal match which was to decide the heavy-weight wrestling championship for India had not come off, 50,000 spectators who had gathered at the Cooperage Maidan, Bombay, on Sunday evening, indulged in an orgy of rioting.

ANGRY CROWDS RUSH AT RING

The angry crowds leaving their seats made a rush towards the ring, and broke loose all over the field smashing over 4,000 chairs, 20 sofas, and setting fire to two temporary booking offices and pulling down corrugated iron barriers erected round the field.

Due to the tremendous onrush and scramble, one tree in the field was uprooted and one of the spectators crushed under it received serious injuries. Scores of people were also injured in the stampede.

GUNGA & BURUD REFUSE TO FIGHT

The trouble started when the combatants of the principal wrestling match Gunga, the Punjab Champion and Venkappa Burud, the Kolhapur pehelwan, refused to stage the fight at the last minute on the ground that they had not received the full amount of the prize purse from the promoter.

The fury of the crowd became all the greater when it learnt that the promoter had mysteriously vanished from the place with the gate moneys estimated to reach a huge figure.

POLICE RUSH TO SCENE

Unable to cope with the disturbance, police from three sections were rushed to the scene. A squad of armed police and fire brigades also were requisitioned. Order was restored only after the police resorted to a mild dispersal. Armed police guarded the place till late in the night.

When the police came to know that the promoter of the matches had disappeared a search was instituted. The office of the Indian Athletic Association at French Bridge was visited by the police but he could not be traced.

FOUR PERSONS ARRESTED BY POLICE

Long before the matches were to commence big crowds gathered at the Cooperage. Entrance was by tickets of Rs. 1-2-0 upto Rs. 10. The matches took place on the football grounds and the stands were packed to suffocation. Although the matches were to commence at 4-30 every available space in the stand, every tree and house-tops around were occupied.

It will be remembered that the matches were to be held in the Royal Opera House some time ago but were postponed on the ground that the organisers could not collect enough money to give the prize purses to the principal combatants, Gunga and Venkappa Burud.

PRINCIPAL EVENT FAILS TO MATERIALIZE.

The minor events commenced punctually to time but after three or four matches had been decided the crowds clamoured for the principal event. Then it became known that they had refused to stage the fight because they had not received the full amount of the prize purse.

CROWDS GET FURIOUS AND DO MISCHIEF.

Meanwhile the crowds were getting restive, and then it was known that the promoter had disappeared with the gate moneys. This was the signal for trouble, and all atonce the spectators left their seats and began smashing chairs, while some of the crowds set fire to the temporary ticket offices erected at the entrances.

DAMAGE OF OVER Rs. 5,000?

Over 4,000 chairs were smashed and the contractor who supplied the chairs for the show stands, presumably, to suffer a considerable loss. The total damage to the stand and chairs is believed to be over Rs. 5,000.

FOUR PERSONS ARRESTED.

The police arrested four persons for smashing chairs, and one man was arrested while picking the pockets of a spectator apparently determined to make good of the opportunity afforded him in the confusion that reigned.

Superintendent Fern and Inspector Forster and staff of the Colaba, Esplanade and Palton Road Stations were in charge of the police operations.

WHEAT AGREEMENT & AFTER

Serious Crack In Last August's Structure

ARGENTINA'S BOLD CLAIM

LONDON, June 9.

A serious crack in the structure of the international wheat agreement signed in London last August developed to-day, when it was reported that Argentine shipments in the current season exceeded the quota of 110 million bushels to the end of July, but considerable ocean freights are booked, and forward sales are made.

It is now reported if the agreement is to be continued Argentina is claiming a third of the total world markets as her quota, compared with just under fifth in the current season.—Reuter's Special.

SHAH TO VISIT KEMAL PASHA

Proceeding To Europe Via Angora

ISTANBUL, June 10.

The Shah of Persia, accompanied by a suite of 40, including the Foreign Minister crossed the Turkish frontier "en route" to Angora, on an official visit to Kemal Pasha, to which great importance is attached in Turkish political circles. After leaving Turkey the Shah is proceeding to Europe on a holiday.—Reuter's Special.

BIG GUNS AT BADENWEILER

Week-End-Outing-cum Financial Parleys!

BERLIN, June 9.

The tiny Blackforest resort of Badenweiler is likely to be the scene of financial conversations this weekend.

Mr. Montague Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, and M. Huelse, Director of the Bank of International Settlements are weekending there and it is revealed of the Reichsbank President Dr. Schacht will halt there "en route" for Monday's meeting of the Bank of International Settlements at Basle.—Reuter's Special.

THE NEW LOAN

Subscriptions Of 22 Crores, 19 Lakhs Upto Saturday

CALCUTTA, June 10.

The Controller of the Currency, Calcutta, has issued the following press communique: The subscriptions to the 3-1|2 per cent loan 1947-50 up to Saturday (9th June) so far reported amounted Rs. 22 crores 19 lakhs distributed as follows:—

	crores
Cash (including Treasury Bills)	5.28
4-1|2| per cent bonds 1934	4.10
4 per cent loan 1934|37 ..	12.81
Total	22.19

—A.P.

The "Bombay Chronicle" has made arrangements for the publication of signed contributions from the pen of Mr. K. F. Nariman thrice a week. The first of these articles will be published on Tuesday.

HEAVY RAINS IN EASTERN AFGHANISTAN

15 Persons Perish: Buildings And Bridges Damaged

PESHAWAR, June 9.

Fifteen persons are reported to have perished in floods caused by heavy rains in the Eastern part of Afghanistan, particularly in Khanbad city which was surrounded by flood waters.

Houses, bridges and gardens also suffered damage, but Government buildings and inns escaped, though the floods continued throughout the night.—A.P.

DEAD DRIVER AT STEERING WHEEL!

Ghastly Sight For Bus Passengers After Accident

MADRAS, June 9.

Passengers on a bus proceeding to Guntur yesterday were horrified to discover that the driver at the steering wheel was dead, says a Narasaraopet correspondent.

Little realising their danger the passengers strongly commented on the driver's conduct when the bus for no apparent reason suddenly slowed down and began to swerve and zigzag. A police official sitting on the front seat spoke sternly against what looked like rash driving and had no suspicion of the shocking truth when the driver apparently paid no heed.

The bus continued its erratic course until it dashed against a tree and came to a standstill—with the driver still seated at the wheel seemingly unconcerned.

Only then was any suspicion roused and it was eventually found out that he had been dead for some time presumably of heart-failure.—A.P.

MUNICIPALITY TO RETALIATE?

Sequel To Govt. Stoppage Of Grants

JUBBULPORE, June 10.

In view of the Local Government having informed the Jubbulpore Municipal Committee, that they would withhold the grant of Rs. 20,000 as they were employing ex-civil disobedience convicts in their services. Pandit Nathoo Ram Vyas, Municipal Councillor, has tabled a resolution proposing that the local municipality's grants to Government institutions in Jubbulpore, amounting to about Rs. 8,500 should be withheld, and further, that a 25 per cent cut in the salaries of the municipal employees should be enforced without making in honour of the late Sheth any additional taxation to make good the deficit.—United Press.

ON COURTESY VISIT

Amir Abdullah Of Transjordania In London

LONDON, June 9.

A picturesque figure in the dress of his country, Amir Abdullah of Transjordania arrived in London on his first visit to Britain, staying three weeks as the guest of the British Government.

He told Reuter he was paying purely a courtesy visit, and it had no political significance. He added Transjordania is making great strides, was happily free from frontier trouble, living in cordial relationship with Palestine, Syria, Iraq and Hedjaz.—Reuter's Special.

Reception Committee For Next Congress Formed

B.P.C.C. Meets After Gap Of 2-1/2 Years

NARIMAN'S PLEA FOR FORGING AHEAD

Make Ensuing Session Of Congress Huge Success

Meeting for the first time after a lapse of nearly two and a half years, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee inaugurated plans to hold fresh elections with a view to set up in Bombay properly constituted Congress bodies before the end of August next, and also formed a Reception Committee for holding the 49th session of the Indian National Congress in Bombay in October next. Mr. K. F. Nariman presided.

The last meeting of the Committee was held on December 27, 1931, just before the launching of the Second Civil Disobedience movement, and since then all Congress organisation in the city had been under a ban.

BACK TO THEIR JOB WITH ZEST

Old and familiar faces of Congress workers were seen at the meeting which was held at Chotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi, the temporary headquarters of the B. P. C. C. In a little over an hour and a quarter, 8 items were discussed and disposed of in a businesslike manner. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, ex-officio member, was also present at the meeting.

TIME TO GO AHEAD

Welcoming the members to take their seats in the B. P. C. C. Mr. Nariman expressed the hope that the Committee would occupy once again, as it had always done, the premier place in the political activities in the city and shine forth as the sentinel and watchdog of the cause of the people. It was not the time for them to look behind but to look ahead and go ahead.

He hoped he was voicing the sentiments of every member when he said that none of them regretted what had happened, and every one of them was proud of the glorious part they had played in the country's struggle for freedom. He also appealed to the citizens of Bombay to assist the B. P. C. C. in making the 49th session of the Indian National Congress to be held in Bombay in October next a great success—"a greater success than any other session held before."

SYMPATHY WITH STRIKERS

Two resolutions on the subject of the textile strike in Bombay were passed at the meeting the first resolution, moved by Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas, expressed sympathy and solidarity of the B. P. C. C. with the strikers, and authorised Mr. Nariman and Mrs. Naidu to place the case of the Bombay workers before the Congress Working Committee meeting.

The second resolution which was moved by Mr. C. K. Narayan Swami appealed to the citizens of Bombay to contribute liberally towards the strike relief fund organised by the Congress workers.

EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY WITH MILL STRIKERS

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee which had not met since December 1931, commenced normal functioning on Sunday afternoon. The minutes of the last meetig were first read and confirmed.

Mr. Abid Ali, Secretary, moved a resolution that in view of the change circumstances the resolution Nos. 1 to 4 passed on December 27, 1931, are hereby rescinded and "that the B. P. C. C. and all the District Congress Committees do function normally for the purpose of carrying on the Congress activities."

The resolution was seconded and passed.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTIONS.

Before proceeding with the business on the agenda the meeting passed condolence resolutions at the deaths of the late Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel, and other Congress workers, namely, Sjt. Ratanlal Radhakishan, Sjt. Vithaldas Bhagwandas, Sjt. L. G. Khankolkar, Sjt. K. A. Ghurye, Sjt. Morarji Velji and Sjt. Dumappa and Kottian. As a mark of respect to the memory of departed workers the resolutions were passed, all the members standing.

The hope that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee would once again occupy, as it had always done, the premier place in the political activities in the city was expressed by Mr. K. F. Nariman in opening the proceedings. He had great pleasure, he said, to welcome them back to their seats after a lapse of more than two and a half years.

MAKE CONGRESS BEEHIVE FOR ACTIVITIES.

It was up to them to make the B. P. C. C., the beehive of all

(Continued on page 9.)

NO WISH TO QUARREL NOW

Shaukat Ali Pleads For Peace For Decade

EXHORTS MUSLIMS TO PUT HOUSE IN ORDER & BE EDUCATED

AHMEDABAD, June 9.

"We do not wish to quarrel among ourselves or with Hindus or other neighbours or with the British who happen to have the upper hand and for the time being hold our destinies in their hand."

Thus declared Maulana Shaukat Ali, presiding at the Muslim Education Conference held to-night. "I have been shouting from the house tops," continued the Maulana, "that we Muslims need peace for at least ten or fifteen years for our internal development. I want that we should put our house in order during this period, and make a united effort to remove the stigma of illiteracy and ignorance from our community. Every Muslim boy and girl must get proper education, which means at least knowledge of the Holy Koran, of Urdu and the vernacular of the province."—A. P.

IT RAINS BLOOD-RED!

GWALIOR, June 10.

Considerable panic is reported to be prevailing in the surrounding villages of Rannod over the reported fall of blood-red rain.

It appears that during the weekend, this strange phenimenon took place within a radius of about thirty "bighas" and lasted for about three hours.—United Press.

(According to Hindu mythology, red rain is an evil men, as a similar phenomenon preceded the battle of Kurukshetra.)

Earlier

AHMEDABAD, June 9.

Enthusiasm prevails among the Muslims of Gujarat on account of the election of Maulana Shaukat Ali as President of the second Ahmedabad session of the Muslim Educational Conference commencing to-night.

Next afternoon the delegates and visitors to the Conference would witness some feats of athletics prior to the resumption of the deliberations of the Conference designed to devise ways and means for making good the leeway in education which handicaps the Muslims in the race for life's prizes.—United Press.

117th DAY OF FAST

JODHPUR, June 10.

To-day is the 117th day of the Jain Muni, Mishrilalji's fast. Although the Muni has become very weak, there are yet no signs of comprimise between the two rival groups of the Jain monks in sight.—United Press.

Notorious Outlaw Captured

RANGOON, June 10.

A report has been received here that the notorious outlaw Chat Phaung, a proclaimed rebel for whose arrest a reward of Rs. 1,000 had been offered, was captured early this month near Allanmyo in Thayetmyo District. It is stated that the outlaw put up a fight but was injured and was eventually captured. He is now in the Thayetmyo Civil Hospital.—A.P.

TABULATED ADLETS

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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted experienced graduate and undergraduate teachers strong in English. B. T. or S. T. C. preferred. Apply sharp to Honorary Secretary, Mandvi Education Society, Mandvi (Surat) with testimonials. (2552)

Applications in writing are invited for 5 new Teachers for the South Indian Education Society's School, King's Circle, Matunga: 2 Lady Teachers—Graduate or Under-graduate trained in Montessori and Kindergarten methods. Knowledge of Tamil atleast speaking knowledge essential. Salary, Rs. 60 p.m. 3 Male Teachers—Matric trained, Second language—Tamil, Kanares and Telugu, one for each. Salary, Rs. 50 p.m. The candidates appointed will be on probation for 6 months. (2550)

Wanted Secretary, Superintendent, Accountant, Cashier, Branch Manager, Clerks for Ltd concern. Apply with copies, Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (2540).

Wanted—(1) An experienced and smart Accountant; and (2) a gentleman capable to carry on the duties of Assistant Manager for a General Insurance Company at Cawnpore. Apply Post Box No. 25, Cawnpore. (2532).

Wanted—To represent Messrs. M. L. Bose & Co., Ltd., (Estd. 1874) of Calcutta in Bombay Presidency, a really good, capable and experienced man on decent pay and commission. Security essential. Good prospect for an energetic young man. Apply at once with testimonials and photos to: M. L. Bose & Co., Ltd., Lakshmibilas House, 14, Jagannath Dutt Lane, Calcutta. (8491).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

B.Sc. seeking any job on reasonable remuneration. Teacher's post preferred. Apply Box No. 2547. "Bombay Chronicle"

An experienced first class Electrical Engineer is open to engagement in any capacity. Please reply, stating salary offered to Box No. 123, "Bombay Chronicle."

Ideas are the Essence of Good Advertising. An experienced and trained Advertising Expert is prepared to dispense with rich ideas of Advertising to any appreciating big Advertising Concern. Will also suggest new modes of advertising. Kindly write to Box No. 132, "Bombay Chronicle."

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

At Specially Reduced Rents For Catholics, nice airy Rooms with electric lights in Dias Buildings, Grant Road Cross Lane, near Station. Centrally situated. Apply A. R. Dias, opp. Clock Tower. (2473)

29 PLOTS & PREMISES WANTED

Wanted a large plot of vacant land near Malad and Kandivli on lease for a factory. Please write with particulars and rent to Box No. 126, "Bombay Chronicle."

15. HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

Wanted—A big room by a Consulting Specialist, near Flora Fountain and Bori Bunder. Lift essential. Write with particulars and rent to Box No. 128, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—A Shade for storing timber near Bhindi Bazaar and Mahomedali Road. Rent must be cheap. Write to Box No. 129, "Bombay Chronicle."

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE

Ford 1932 Tourer, in excellent condition. Brand new tyres. Rs. 2,500. No offers. Apply Box No. 127, "Bombay Chronicle."

44. MEDICAL.

Ankhi Khoosh Eye Drop, guaranteed cure for Ophthalmia (Conjunctivitis) and eye troubles in infants and old. A boon for students, travellers, cinema goers. Recommended by All India Blind Relief Association. At Kemp & Co., Akbarally, Popular Pharmacy, Perry & Co., Thomson & Taylor, etc. 7796A

45. DOCTORS & NURSES.

Wanted two fully trained B. P. N. A. nurses for The Bhatia General Hospital, Mathew Road, Bombay. Apply immediately stating terms to Hon. Secretary. (2551)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Apply for admission immediately at Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute for training for higher Commercial and Professional Examinations in Banking C. A. I. B.; C. A. I. I. B.; Incorporated Secretaries (F. I. S. A.); Chartered Insurance (A. C. I. I.); Registered Accountants (R. A.) and other Courses, F. C. R. A.; L. C. C.; D. Com. I. M. C., etc. Tuition Oral or Postal. New session commences from to-day. Free Prospectus at Navsari Chambers, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay. (2548)

Desai's Coaching Classes for First Year Arts and Matric Students in Mathematics and Science reopen on 15th June. For sure success in 1935 examinations, join early. For particulars, see K. S. Desai, B.A. (Hons.), S.T.C., Sir Bhalchandra Building, near Bombay Book Depot, Girgaon. (2522).

Royal Dental & Homoeo Institute, Delhi.—Qualifies students in dentistry and homoeopathy, etc., by granting diplomas of L.D.Sc. and M.B.H., etc. Prospectus free from Dr. R. R. Gupta, Principal. (2287)

New Term for Book-keeping, Accountancy, Shorthand, Typewriting, Commences at the Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898. by Gopaldas Laldas. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (2530).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Wanted a sleeping partner to run a Hindu Restaurant in Fort locality with a regular income. Must invest Rs. 3,000. Please reply Box No. 127, "Bombay Chronicle."

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Ideal Loan-Terms for Domestic Contingencies. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (2505)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents and Sub-Agents for a high class Swadeshi brand of Cigarettes. Apply Box No. 2544, "Bombay Chronicle".

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition, particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
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Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow. Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Wanted agencies for Kathiawar, to a well-known firm having his own branches and canvassers in Kathiawar. If you desire good sale of your goods. Apply Box No. 2546, "Bombay Chronicle".

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Mr. Shadby, Palmist, Astrologer, 235, Huseni Bldg., 1st floor, Frere Road, behind General Post Office. Your Palm is your perfect Horoscope. Consult me in all subjects of your worries, futures, finances, etc. Private interviews. Appointment also. Daily 9 to 12 and 2 to 6. (2526).

103. LIVE STOCK

Jersey Black Giants are laying wonderfully enormous sized eggs. A trio arrived from England just last December is offered at a great sacrifice. Other Breeds of English and American Poultry also going at greatly reduced prices on account of off season. Leghorns, Minorcas, Australorps, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks and beautiful little Bantam fowls are fully described in our Clearance Circular. Send to-day for a Free copy. The Asian Poultry Farm, No. 11, Connaught Road, Poona.

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Mango Fruits and Grafts—Selected Langra, Bombay, Krishanbhog, Mangoes 100 @ Rs. 7. Expenses extra. Price Advance. Graft Catalogue Free. Supdt Rais Garden No. 11, Darbhanga. (2513)

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale—Valuable rent producing bungalows in a picked locality in Khar. Address Box No. 2545, "Bombay Chronicle".

Public Notices

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

1. Applications are invited for the post of the Sir Taraknath Palit Professor in Physics.

2. The salary attached to the Chair is Rs. 800—50—1,000/- but in making appointment to the Chair it shall be open to the Senate to offer a higher initial salary in a special case.

3. He shall be a whole-time Officer of the University and shall not, without the sanction of the relevant authorities previously obtained, hold any other Office to which any salary, emolument or honorarium is attached.

4. The Professor shall be entitled to receive a gratuity according to rules or to the benefit of the University Provident Fund.

5. The Professor shall be eligible for the privilege of regular academic vacations and holidays of the University and shall be subject to such leave rules as the Senate may pass from time to time.

6. The Professor may be placed on probation for a specified period at the end of which the appointment may be made permanent.

7. The Professorship is open only to Indians (that is, persons born of Indian parents as contradistinguished from persons, who are called statutory natives of India).

8. The duties of the Professor shall be as follows:—

(i) To devote himself to original research in his subject with a view to extend the bounds of knowledge.

(ii) To stimulate and guide research by advanced students in his special subject in the University college of Science and generally to assist such students in Post-Graduate study and research.

(iii) To superintend the formation and maintenance of the Laboratory of the College of Science in his own subject.

The Professor shall be required to arrange for the adequate instruction of students for the degree of Bachelor of Science with Honours, Master of Science and Doctor of Science and also of other students, who may be exceptionally qualified in the subjects concerned although they may not be even under-graduate of any University provided that they be recommended by the Governing Body.

9. The Senate may, on the recommendation of the Governing Body of the Palit Trusts and on such terms as the Senate may decide, require the Professor elect to receive special training abroad, before entering upon the duties of his office.

10. The Professor may voluntarily resign his appointment at any time upon not less than six months' notice given by him in writing to the University. He shall be liable to removal by the Senate on the ground of misconduct or neglect of duty, if a recommendation to that effect is made by the Governing Body after a full enquiry into specific charges brought against him, provided that at such enquiry he shall be allowed adequate opportunity to defend himself.

11. The Professor shall ordinarily vacate his office upon completion of the sixtieth year of his age, unless upon the recommendation of the Governing Body the Senate is satisged that his services should in the interest of research be still retained by the University and in such event the Senate may on the recommendation of the Governing Body sanction his retention for a period not exceeding 5 years.

Applicants should state their age and full particulars of their academic qualifications and experience in teaching and research in their applications which should be accompanied by a precis of the particulars to be furnished in a statement form which may be obtained from the undersigned.

Applications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) must reach the undersigned on or before the 30th June, 1934.

J. CHAKRAVORTI,
Registrar, Calcutta University.
Senate House:
The 31st May, 1934.
8496

NOTICE

TI-TROL and MELASOL, the Australian Antiseptic Oil and Solution, now available at all local Chemists. Ti-trol is 11 times stronger than Carbolic, Non-irritant and Non-poisonous. Recommended by the Medical and Dental Professions of Australia

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8501

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 18th June, 1934, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from the Secretary, G.I.P. Railway Local Advisory Committee—Requesting the Corporation to elect a representative on the Advisory Committee; (b) Election of a representative on the Committee.

2. Interpellations.

3-6. Letters from the Authorities of (3) the Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital, (4) the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India, (5) the Dhanvantary Arogya Mandir and (6) the Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society—Forwarding Annual Reports of the respective institutions.

7. Letter from the Secretary, Children's Aid Society—Enquiring whether the Corporation is willing to appoint their representative on the Managing Committee of the Society.

8. Letter from Bai Jerbai Dossabhoy Patraji—Applying for permission to vend toddy on a plot of Municipal land at Naigaum Road, Dadar.

9. Letter from Mr. T. S. Kondwaskar—Suggesting certain measures for retrenchment in the Schools Committee's expenditure and for the employment of teachers of untouchable classes.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

10. Forwarding statements of outstanding bills in respect of Municipal taxes, etc.

11. Modifying, subject to confirmation by the Corporation, a Municipal Service Regulation so as to admit of payment of rewards to the Fire Brigade Staff who may be awarded the King's Police Medal, etc.

12. Forwarding returns showing the enforcement or otherwise of sanctions obtained from the Standing Committee for the removal of unauthorised works.

13. Regarding the question of levying an Educational Cess to meet the cost of primary education in the City.

14. Regarding a contract for the supply and installation of a Simplex plant, etc., in connection with the sewerage scheme for the North of the Island.

15. Regarding the verification of the stores in charge of the Chief Storekeeper by the Municipal Stock Verifier.

16. Forwarding a statement showing Wheel Tax Bills outstanding on 1st October 1933.

17. Regarding the revision in the scale of pay of the Legal Assistant.

18. Regarding the sale of materials of certain Municipal buildings on Mahomedalli Road.

19. Sanctioning, subject to the orders of the Corporation, a Budget Transfer of Rs. 900 to meet the cost of remodelling a Municipal building at Undria Street.

20. Recommending an advance of Rs. 28,000 from the Plant and Machinery Depreciation Fund to meet the cost of purchasing two fire engines.

21. Regarding the special grade fixed by the Schools Committee for matriculated teachers, etc.

22. Requesting sanction to the payment of an allowance to the Town Duty Refund Officer for doing election work.

23. Regarding the payment of additional conveyance allowance to Mr. J. D. Daruvalla, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, for extra work in connection with the improvement of drainage of old buildings.

24. Fixing, subject to the Corporation's orders, a security of Rs. 2,000 to be furnished by the Chief Clerk in the Mechanical Branch of the City Engineer's Department.

25. Fixing, subject to the Corporation's orders, a security of Rs. 500 to be furnished by the clerk entrusted with the work of receiving fees in the Encroachment and Advertisement sections of the Licence Department.

26. Statement of a Budget Transfer sanctioned finally by the Standing Committee.

27. Resolution of the Improvements Committee—Regarding the attitude of the Bombay Improvement Trust and the Bombay Municipality in Excise matters.

Letters from the Schools Committee—

28. Regarding the question of claiming a proportionate share from Government of the pension amount of such teachers as would retire after 25 years' service.

29. Forwarding a quarterly report as to the progress of Free and Compulsory Education in F and G Wards.

Letters from the Commissioner—

30. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's Report for the first quarter of 1934.

31. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

32. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of Malaria carrier mosquitoes detected in April 1934.

33. Forwarding quarterly statements regarding the cleansing of drains and sewers in the City.

34. Forwarding half yearly statements showing the public roads, streets and lanes metalled, repaired, etc., and the new roads taken over and declared public.

35. Forwarding copies of a statement showing the balances due by the Corporation to the Secretary of State for India, the Municipal Security holders, etc.

36-40. Reporting on applications for gratuity, etc., from retired Municipal labour staff or their dependents.

41. Reporting the delegation of his powers under Section 92 (a) of the Municipal Act to the Deputy Municipal Commissioner (Improvements).

42-43. Requesting sanction, (42) to his holding the office of the Chairman of the Bombay Christian Burial Board; and (43) to his serving on the Managing Committee of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind.

44. Requesting sanction to effect re-entry on certain plots in scheme 37, Sydenham Road Estate, with a view to determining the leases thereof.

45. Requesting sanction to a plot of Municipal land on the east of Palton Road being leased to Mr. Moosa Haji Hasam, on certain conditions.

46. Government letter—Appointing Mr. I. H. Taunton, I.C.S., to act as Municipal Commissioner during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, I.C.S.

47. Letter from Lady Jerbai D. F. Mulla—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of her husband, the late Sir Dinshah Mulla.

48-50. Letters from (48) Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji, (49) Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy and (50) Mr. Ramji Bharmal—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's Meetings.

51. Report of the Committee of the Corporation—Regarding (1) Counsel's opinion on the ruling of the President treating a certain motion as a motion for adjournment and not as an amendment and (2) a draft procedure rule defining an adjournment motion.

52. Confirmation of the Special Committees' proceedings

53. Schools Committee's letters—Forwarding printed copies of the Committee's proceedings.

Notices of Motions—

54. From Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal—For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee as regards the opening, etc., of Municipal Hindi Schools.

55. From Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji, seconded by Mr. M. N. Talpade—For requestnig the Police Commissioner to take steps for the prevention of loitering of hack victorias for picking up passengers.

56. From Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri, seconded by Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai—For expressing Corporations regret at the death of Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas, Kt.

57. From Mr. Shankar Sambhaji Gangla, seconded by Mr. S. B. Awar—For expressing Corporation's regret at the death of Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajuji Kalewar.

58-59. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai—For requesting the Commissioner to consider the advisability of (58) removing a public urinal situated in the vicinity of Sutar Chawl at Shaikh Memon Street and (59) revising the fees levied for wall advertisements from the public.

60-61. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—(60) For requesting the Tramways Company to extend their bus service, which is at present running from Lower Pare to Worlee, to Jeejeebhoy Lane, etc., and (61) For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the desirability of having a urinal at Poibavdi.

62. From Sir Jehangir B. Bomon-Behram, Kt.—For appointing Mr. A. P. Sabavala on certain Committees.

63-64. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—(63) For expediting the construction of the Tri-partite Road so as to enable Tramway lines being laid from Sewri to Parel Tram Terminus, etc., and (64) For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the steps to be taken for keeping in good condition the Tramway tracks between Dadar and Lalbaug.

65-70. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—(65) For requesting the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee to report the reasons why the expenditure on the Mahaluxmi Dhobiwada is greater every year than the income realised therefrom, etc., (66 to 67) Regarding the desirability of (66) dimming the electric lights for a few seconds every evening to enable to people regulate their watches; and (67) extending the bus service on Fergusson Road as far as the Laxmi Cinema on Parel Road towards the east and also as far as the sea face towards the west; (68) For requesting the Commissioner to report as to the desirability of continuing, modifying, etc., of the order issued for preserving game in the catchment area of the Tansa Lake; (69) For requesting the Schools Committee to consider the desirability of eliminating the teaching of "Modi" script from the curriculum of the Marathi Vernacular schools; and (70) For requesting the Commisioner to report as to the ways and means for improving the potability of the Vehar Lake water.

71-72. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the steps to be taken (71) for improving the condition of three 20 passages at the Lalbaug Estate of the Improvement Trust; and (72) for completing the work of repairing the west side portion of Supari-baug Road from the G.I.P. Railway Workshop to Poibavdi.

73. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the desirability of making arrangements for the playing of Band on the Chowpatty sands at a place opposite the south end of the Sandhurst Bridge.

By Order of His Worship
the Mayor,
D. V. NADKARNI,
Acting Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 9th June 1934.
8513

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that the Auction Sale of the following goods:—

(1) Napthol B. S. 40 drums of 25 kilos.
(2) Napthol A. S. 10 drums of 25 kilos

advertised by Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers under instructions from Messrs. Bhawanidas Gangadas & Co., on account and at the risk of Messrs. Tejaji Farasram Kharawalla is not binding on our clients Messrs. Tejaji Farasram Kharawalla. Our clients have no concern whatsoever with the said goods and the said Auction Sale is solely at the risk of the said Messrs. Bhawanidas Gangadas & Co.

Dated this 8th day of June, 1934.
KAPADIA & SHROFF,
Solicitors,
11, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
8512

THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LIMITED

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 11th June, 1934, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts up to 31st December, 1933.

(2) To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

(3) To confirm the appointment of a Director, who retires under Article 92 of the Company's Articles of Association but is eligible for re-election.

(4) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

(5) To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 2nd June, 1934, to MONDAY, the 11th June, 1934, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st May, 1934.
8467

Save Your Income-Tax

BY CONSULTING **PAREKH & Co.**
Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts.
Telephone No. 24188.
OFFICE :—
M. P. Barin Building, Pydhony, Bombay

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Govt. Is Still In Panicky State

Communique Is Admission Of Mighty Influence Of Congress, Says Saxena

LUCKNOW, June 8.

"After two weeks of consultation and confabulations the Government of India has issued a communique enunciating its policy regarding the Congress; it has not disappointed me for I expected nothing better," said Mr. Mohanlal Saxena interviewed in connection with the Government communique lifting the ban on the Congress.

At the best it has only given a formal recognition to the existing state of affairs. Under instructions of the Working Committee the Congress Committees have already begun functioning notwithstanding the ban and the Government would have made itself laughing stock of the world if it took any action against the Congress organisation which have been trying to give effect to the Patna resolutions of the A. I. C. C. advising suspension of civil disobedience for Swaraj by Congressmen other than Mahatma Gandhi.

MIGHT OF CONGRESS.

Therefore, the lifting of the ban, so far as Congress Committees are concerned, will not in any way affect them. Upto now the Government have been representing to the world that the special laws had been enacted to meet what is called the special state of emergency. The fact that the Government of India has been unable to see its way to repeal the laws shows that it is fully conscious of the mighty influence the Congress still wields.

RED SHIRT MOVEMENT.

"That part of the communique regarding the Red Shirt volunteers is inconsistent with the other part in which it declares that 'notifications declaring various constituent parts of the Congress organisations should be withdrawn'. Red Shirt volunteers, known as Khoda-i-Khidmadgars, were formally made a constituent part of the Congress by a resolution of the Working Committee held in Bombay in August, 1931.

"By the resolution the Red Shirt organisation was to be conducted 'in accordance with the constitution, rules and programme of the Congress'. The Red Shirt movement in my opinion is as much revolutionary as the parent body, the Indian National Congress.

GOVT. PANICKY.

"To me, the present policy of the Government regarding the release of political prisoners only betrays the panicky condition of the mind of the Government in spite of its protestation."—United Press

Government ought to have responded as generously.

"But they have not done so and once more reactionary forces have asserted in the Counsels of the Administration. The decision of the Government will jeopardise the cause of peace and conciliation."—United Press.

"VINDICTIVE" SPIRIT

LUCKNOW, June 8.

Mr. C. B. Gupta, a prominent member of the A. I. C. C. interviewed regarding the Government's latest communique said:—

"I cannot follow the logic of the Government communique when it says that Government will not withdraw the notifications against the revolutionary organisations. The Congress itself had been a revolutionary body and to make distinctions now in the matter of lifting the ban against them when such bodies worked with the same object of attaining Swaraj through peaceful means and through methods associated with the Congress is to be oblivious of facts and show a vindictive spirit.

REMINDER OF THE TASK.

The Red Shirt organisations which are dubbed as revolutionary and the notifications against which are not going to be withdrawn are part and parcel of the machinery of the Congress. So far as I am concerned I am not at all disappointed at this attitude of the Government and I do not wish to make any grievance of the fact that these will continue to be unlawful organisations for I feel that this fact alone will keep us reminding that the country is still passing through abnormal times which alone will lead us towards the attainment of Swaraj.—United Press.

"MUST DISAPPOINT ALL INDIANS"

Sardar Sardul Singh On Govt. Communique

LAHORE, June 9.

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar in a statement to the press says:

"The Government communique lifting the ban on Congress organisations must disappoint all Indians and specially those who have very high notions about human nature and its inherent nobility.

"It is indeed very sad that men like Jawaharlal and Abdul Gaffar Khan are perhaps not be released and that the Red shirts are still to remain outlaws. But for this we should thank our own weakness."

FUNDAMENTALLY WRONG

"Personally I find some wicked glee in my heart at the present attitude of the official world. A liberal policy would perhaps have led us to forget our wrongs and ills. The Government's attitude thankfully keeps the wound lacerated. Even in our exhaustion it would keep us alive to our disabilities We must brood and brood and perhaps be soon able to find out remedy for the position which is fundamentally wrong."—United Press.

REACTION HAS ASSERTED ITSELF

Nellie Sen Gupta On Govt. Decision

CALCUTTA, June 9.

In the course of a statement on Government's Communique regarding the A.I.C.C. decisions at Patna Mrs. Nellie Sen-Gupta says:—

"The gesture made by the Congress is a generous one and the

BAN ON BIHAR CONGRESS LIFTED

RANCHI, June 9.

A "Gazette Extraordinary" announces that the Governor-in-Council hereby withdraws the notification dated January 4, 1932 declaring certain Associations and combinations whether known as Congress Committee or Sevadal or Youth League or Volunteers or continuing without distinctive title to be unlawful associations and cancels notifications issued under the Unlawful Associations Ordinance 1932.—A. P.

C. D. WITHDRAWAL SEQUEL IN BANNU

BANNU, June 8.

It is understood that the Public Tranquility Act which is being renewed after a period of six months and which now expires on the June, 8, will not be ertended again this time owing to the withdrawal by the Congress of the Civil Disobedience movement.

From enquiries made, it is learnt that Congress leaders are also expecting a Government announcement in connection.—United Press.

"YOUNG CONGRESS PARTY" OF THE PUNJAB

Declared Aim Of Purging Public Life Of Its Undesirable Elements

LAHORE (By Mail)

'We have taken good care to exclude old men, who easily develop a spirit defeatism, from our ranks. Nobody above 40 can become member of our party. We want only fresh and warm blood that will keep our party pulsating with life."

The above declaration is made by the newly organised Young Congress Party of the Punjab in a manifesto issued. They add that "the party being organised with an explicit purpose of purging public life in the Punjab of its filth and dirt and then vitalising it. Orthodox fanaticism and bigotry hold sway in the social and religious spheres and selfishness, corruption and chickanery hold sway in the economic and political spheres. We shall wage ruthless war against all these evils and shall have no rest until we have destroyed them."

The manifesto adds that the party will not permit themselves to be led into the jungle of communal controversies and would steer clear of all controversies regarding the form of government to be established in India.

"It is not that we have not made our choice but we think it foolish to bring to the forefront the question which will, divert the attention of soldiers of freedom from their immediate objective, the attainment of liberty" the manifesto indicates that the party will take interest in local self-government institution and "while striving for demolition of all social and religious humber and destruction of vested interests we shall concentrate on wiping out the slur that we cannot manage even our small local affairs honestly and efficiently."

Concluding the Party observe: "We shall chalk out a definite plan and proceed to work it out with blessings and support of elder Congressmen, if possible, or without their blessing and support if necessary."

BURMA CONGRESS REORGANISATION

Meeting Of Provincial Committee Called On June 30

RANGOON, June 9.

A preliminary meeting of the Congressmen was held yesterday at 132, Mogul Street, Rangoon at 6 p.m. to discuss the ways and means to reorganise Burma Congress Committee.

It was decided that the Secretary would convene a Provincial Congress Committee meeting before June 30, to consider the instructions of the Congress Working Committee.—United Press.

HYDERABAD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind) June 7.

The Executive Committee of the Hyderabad Sind Congress met here to revive the work. Besides the work of enrolling the members, which is already being done, it was decided to organize Labour and educate the public to exercise their votes in the elections rightly. It is understood that the new elections of the local Congress Committee will take place in August next.

Socialists Meet At Benares

BENARES, June 9.

An ordinary meeting of the Congress Socialist Party was held in Benares wherein the rules of the Asscciation were considered and confirmed.

It was also decided to amalgamate it with All India Socialist Sangha.—United Press.

NO NEED FOR UNITY BOARD

Communal Unity Can Very Well Be Achieved From Congress Platform

BANNU, Juen 9.

Mr. Maqsud Jan, B A., LL.B., Pleader and a member of the Unity Board has resigned from the Board. In his letter to Khan Habihulah Khan, President of the Board he says that the work of Hindu-Moslem unity can very well be achieved on the platform of the Congress and he feels no necessity of forming a separate organisation for the purpose.

Khan Maqsud Jan was a detenu for six months in the Internees Camp attached to Haripur Central Prison in connection with the Red Shirt and Civil Disobedience movement.—United Press.

COMMUNALISM IN SCHOOLS

Board Meeting Ends In Fiasco

DADU, (Sind), June, 9.

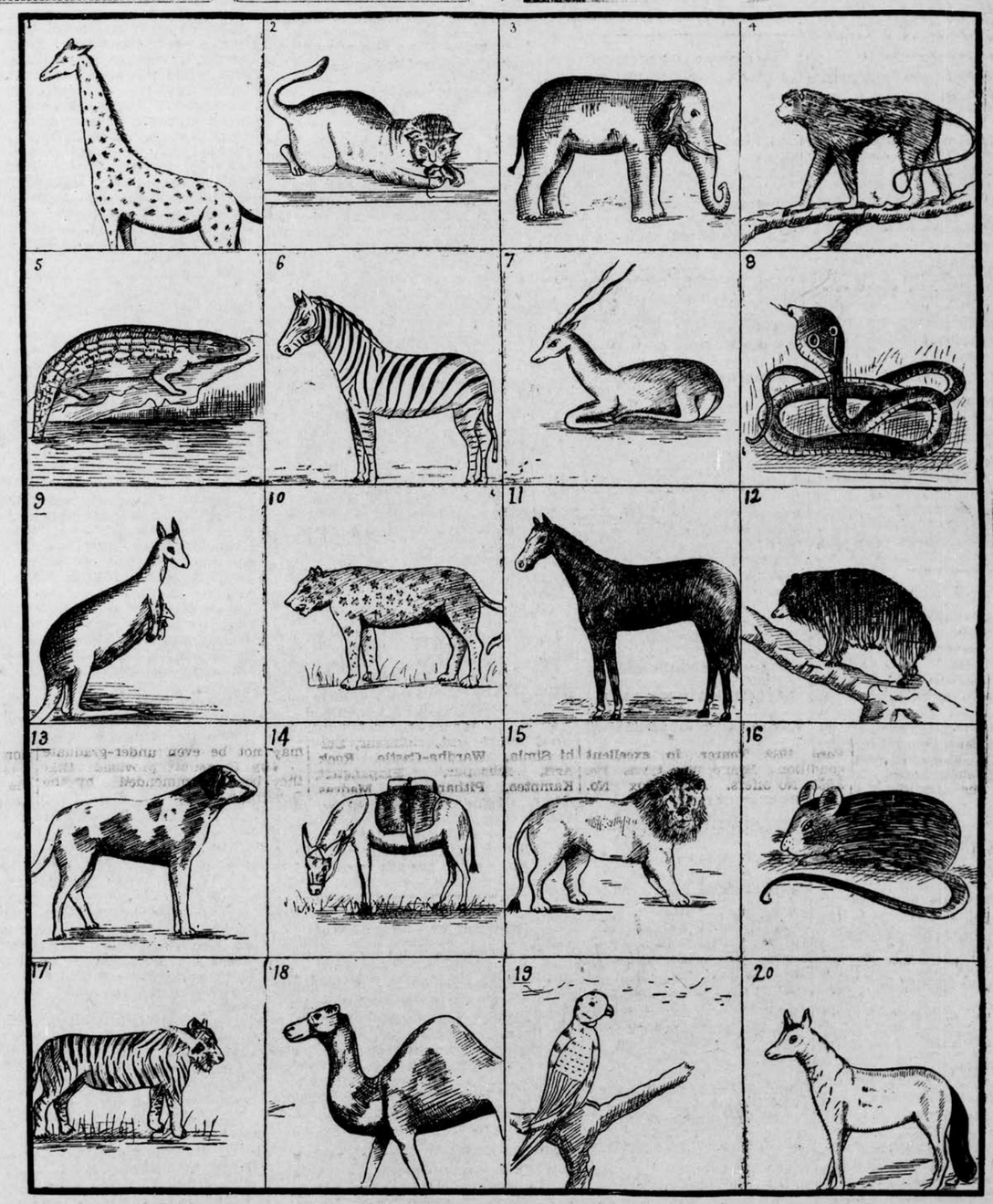
At a meeting of the Dadu District School Board, a Muslim member proposed that Quoran knowing Muslim teachers should only be appointed in the Schools so that they might impart religious education to Muslim students. Thereupon a Hindu member suggested that similarly Hindu teachers knowing Gita should be appointed.

The President—a Muslim—strongly objected to this, saying that if Gita was introduced in the schools, the Muslim students would be compelled to give up their studies. Then started a tug-of-war and the meeting adjourned without transacting any business.—United Press.

Simla.—His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Major-General S. H. Powell, retired list, late of Royal Engineers, as Colonel Commandant of the Indian Signal Corps.—A. P.

"CHARACTERISTICS" COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	AND
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200 CONSOLATION PRIZES.



"Characteristic" competition is very simple. Each one of the twenty animals has its own peculiar characteristic. For instance a Giraffe has a long neck. You have therefore to fill No. 20 of the clues given against No. 1 of the illustration in the coupon. To make the competition simple to our readers the full list of all the clues is also given.

RULES

1. After you have selected the right characteristic for the creatures illustrated, enter only the NUMBER of the clue, against the Number of illustration as shown in the coupon. "Do not Enter the Words of the Clue."

2 When you have filled in all the clues, write your name and address in full, enclose eight annas in stamps and post your entries to

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
POST BOX NO. 706, BOMBAY.

(3) Each cover must bear the name and address of the competitor, stating the number of entries enclosed.

(4) Competitors may submit any number of entries, providing a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each entry. A competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition.

(5) Local competitors, may if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, paying cash on week days from 11 a.m to 6 p.m.

(6) Insufficient entrance fee enclosed with entries will disqualify the competitors submitting such.

(7) All entries must be received in this office by the last post on **15TH JUNE, 1934**, closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

(8) Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

(9) In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the prize money among the winning competitors.

(10) All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

(11) This is a combined Competition of the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Bombay Sentinel" and the "Bombay Samachar". The prizes will be announced on the 27th June, 1934.

LIST OF CLUES

1. KING OF THE JUNGLES
2. SPOTTED
3. LAYS EGGS BUT NOT A BIRD
4. USED FOR TRANSPORT
5. DANGEROUS TO LIFE
6. ENEMY OF RATS
7. STRIPED
8. ACCOMPANIES MADARIES OR NATCHWALAS
9. DELICATE AND SWIFT
10. VERY SLY
11. WORSHIPPED BY HINDUS
12. BEAST OF BURDEN
13. LIVES UNDERGROUND
14. MAN'S FRIEND
15. CARRIES ITS YOUNG WITH IT
16. SHIP OF THE DESERT
17. IMITATES
18. IMMENSE STRENGTH
19. MOVES WITH BOUNDS, FOUND ONLY IN ONE COUNTRY
20. LONG NECK.

ENTRY COUPON

No. of Illustration	No. of Clues.	No. of Illustration	No. of Clues
1	20	11	
2		12	
3		13	
4		14	
5		15	
6		16	
7		17	
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Closing Date 15th June 1934

INDIAN TEAM'S FIRST SUCCESS IN S. AFRICA

Score Six Goals To Nil, Bhattacharjee And Ramanna Distinguishing Themselves

DURBAN, June 10.

Before 10,000 spectators including a large percentage of Europeans, All-India beat Natal in the first match of their tour, by six goals to nil. Bhattacharjee scored in the first minute, and just before half-time Ramanna increased the lead. Visitors were faster than the local team, and on resumption the tourists, who with one exception played barefooted, led through Ramanna and Bhattacharjee who put in two goals each.—Reuter's Special.

PRESS COMMENT ON SECOND DAY'S GAME

"Grimmett Still World's Best Slow Bowler"

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, June 10.

The last four Australian batsmen were sufficient to show grit and fighting qualities of the team, declares the "Observer." Chipperfield, adds the paper, could not rouse enthusiasm. He had solidity in plenty but little real brilliance.

The "Sunday Times" says the Australians play slow bowling so well and England so badly that the Australians showed that there is nothing wrong with the wicket yet on the surface which Mitchell and Verity have found not helpful. Grimmett and O'Reilly spread consternation. Walters was very chancy while Hammond, Leyland and Pataudi were thoroughly unsound. Last half hour has left the impression that Grimmett is still the world's best slow bowler.

LANCASHIRE'S BIG SCORE

Piles Up 405 For 4 Against Worcestershire

LONDON, June 9.

The following are the closing scores in the first class cricket matches which commenced today:—

Middlesex vs. Yorkshire at Lords: Yorkshire 174, (Turner 17, Peebles five for 68). Middlesex 139 for three.

Surrey vs. Essex at Oval: Essex 265, (Oconnor 143). Surrey 122 for five.

Hampshire vs. Derbyshire at Portsmouth: Hampshire 417 for five, (Arnold 144, Mead 138, Lowndes 54).

Sussex vs. Nottinghamshire at Horsham: Sussex 285 for four, (J. Parks 104, John Langridge 69).

Kent vs. Warwickshire at Tonbridge: Warwick 435, (Croom 68, Bates 72, Collin 58, Hill 53), Kent ten for two.

Somerset vs. Gloucestershire at Bath: Gloucester 326 for seven (Barnett 194).

Worcestershire vs. Lancashire at Worcester: Lancashire 405 for four, (Watson 148, Paynter not out) 72, Lister not out 61).

Cambridge University vs. Free Foresters at Cambridge: Cambridge 411, (Allen 113, Bartlett 50, Davies 83, Jehangirkhan 64).

Oxford University vs. Leicestershire at Oxford: Leicester 343 for six, (Shipman 60, Hazelrigg 97, Armstrong 140).—Reuter's Special.

GERMANY BEATS FRANCE

PARIS, June 9.

In the Davis Cup second round Von Cramm (Germany) beat Merlin (France) 6|1, 7|9, 6|2, 7|5.

Boussus (France) beat Nourney (Germany) 6|1, 6|2, 6|2.

In doubles Borotra and Brugnon beat Cramm and Denker 5|7, 6|2, 6|4, 10|8.

CLIFTON BEATS RUGBY

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, June 9.

In the match between Clifton and Rugby. Clifton won by 47 runs. Clifton 126 and 124; Rugby 123 and 8.

NEW ZEALAND BEATEN.

PRAGUE, June 9.

In the Davis Cup second round Czecho-Slovakia beat New Zealand by three matches to one.

Czecho-Slovakia now meets Italy.

AUSTRALIA WINS.

EASTBOURNE, June 9.

In the Davis Cup tie between Australia and Japan Australia won by four matches to one.

The following are to-day's results:—

Fujikura beat Mcgrath 6|4, 5|7, 6|2, 8|6.

Turnbull (who replaced Crawford) beat Yamagishi 6|4, 7|5, 9|7. —Reuter's Special.

STOP PRESS

MALAVIYA NOT GOING TO WARDHA

BENARES, June 9.

Pandit Malaviya has decided not to attend the meeting of the Working Committee at Wardha. The Pandit was to leave for Wardha to-morrow morning, but has wired to Seth Jamnalal Bajaj: "Weak health. Heat oppressive. Pray excuse not going Wardha. Shall reach Bombay 14th."—A.P.

CALL TO WORKING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

ALLAHABAD, June 9.

Members and invitees attending the Working Committee meeting at Wardha on 12th June, are requested by the A. I. C. C. office to intimate by wire to Seth Jamnalal Bajaj the date and time of their arrival at Wardha.—A.P.

PALESTINE DEPUTATION

AHMEDABAD, June 9.

The All-India Palestine Deputation which will start from Bombay on 21st June will consist of Maulana Shaukat Ali, Syed Murtaza Bahadur, M.L.A., of Madras, Sheikh Abdul Majid, M.L.C of Karachi and Maulana Abdul Kadeer Badayan. Begum Shaukat Ali will accompany the deputation.—A.P.

SHAUKAT ALI'S PROGRAMME

AHMEDABAD, June 9.

After visiting Broach, Hansot and Amod in Broach District, Maulana Shaukat Ali arrived here this morning to preside over the Muslim Education Conference. He will visit Godhra on the 11th instant and proceed to U.P. before sailing for London on the 21st instant with the Palestine deputation via Basra, Bagdad, Damascus and Palestine.—A.P.

SPANISH AGRICULTURISTS' PLIGHT

MADRID, June 10.

Agricultural strikers at Badajoz are prepared to see the finest harvest for half a century rot in fields rather than yield to the demands of the employers. They say they have been starved for two years and can starve a bit longer.

Hundred and fifty thousand men are affected.

Fierce fighting with the Civil Guards continues intermittent. Prisons of hundreds of small townships in South Spain are overflowing; thousands of peasants are arrested for "coercion" during the peasants' strike.

An attempt was made on the life of Jose Primo de Rivera, son of the late Dictator. The car in front of his riddled with bullets, but Jose was unhurt.

In full view of hundreds of bathers at the fashionable bathing beach at Playa on Manzanares, a 16-year old youth, believed to be a Fascist, was stoned to death by Communists in bathing suits.—Reuter.

JAP. VICE-CONSUL DISAPPEARS

NANKING, June 10.

Concern is roused by the disappearance of the Japanese Vice-Consul Mr. Kuramoto. It is understood that he has not been seen since Friday, when he bade farewell at the station the Japanese Minister of China, who was returning to Shanghai.—Reuter.

SHAUKAT ALI ON ASSEMBLY ELECTION

AHMEDABAD, June 9.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, the Maulana said: "I came to Gujarat for a week's quiet tour to consult friends and co-workers about our constructive programme. Every one desires unity throughout the whole of India if possible, if not, among Muslims themselves. That is the reason why no one will succeed in drawing me into a wordy warfare with my friends Dr. Moonje and Bhai Parmanand."

ASSEMBLY CANDIDATURE

Asked if he would stand for the Assembly the Maulana said: "I have definitely decided, if my friends insist, to stand for the Assembly from the Rohilkhand Division. I feel that I would be needed in the Assembly to keep Muslims together and make united efforts for an honourable understanding between Muslims and Muslims and Hindus and Muslims and other minorities and between England and India."

LIFTING OF BAN WELCOMED

As regards the lifting of the ban against the Congress he said: "The Government has done well n lifting the ban against the Congress. The world needs peace and it is the duty of everyone to give India truce for ten years when renewed efforts must be made to win each other's confidence and goodwill."

MOSQUE AGITATION

Referring to the agitation carried on by Muslims in Gujarat against the proposed demolition of a mosque in Baroda to make park there, Maulana Shaukat Ali said: "I belong to an Indian State and have great affection for the States. I strongly feel that the methods of agitation adopted in British India should not be practised in Indian States. I have not the least doubt that the Maharajah Gackwad will refuse to sanction the demolition of the small mosque in Baroda, when he learns that according to the law of Islam the demolition of a mosque however small is not allowed unless it be to build a better one in its place. I always admire the spirit which prompted responsible officials to koop the Golpitha Temple intact in Bombay and build a road round it instead of demolishing it in order to improve the Sandhurst Road. As regards Indian states I can act only as a peace-maker."—A.P.

STADIUM FOR JHANSI

Railways' Big Scheme To Make It Important Sporting Centre

JHANSI, June 10.

Spurred on by their recent successes in various tournaments the G. I. P. Railway have decided to make a stadium in Jhansi for Cricket, hockey, football, or any other game.

The Railways have been convinced that there is no place so important on their line as Jhansi which is the past used to hold All-India Hockey tournaments, to which certain important teams as the Ajmer Loco or Jubbulpore when they were at the pinnacle of their fame used to visit.

Though Jhansi Heroes still hold the prestige of Jhansi Hockey, there was a time when the Railway team was as strong and famous as the Jhansi heroes and who even proved their mettle by winning the Aga Khan tournament in 1907.

With the constrction of the stadium, it is hoped Jhansi will not only regain its old supremacy, but will also serve as a practice ground for the All G.I.P. Team. Experience has taught that outsiders getting long practice in Bombay do not keep good health and thus defeat the very purpose for which they are intended. Moreover as Jhansi will be a central place it will not be very difficult for players to gather together for practice a week or two before a tournament.—United Press.

JHANSI HEROES SCORE

Rup Singh And Dhyan Chand Share Honours

JHANSI, June 10.

At the special request of the public of Jhansi, the Jhansi heros played an exhibition hockey match with the Benson Club, whom they easily defeated by a wide margin of 7-2 although they were without some of their star players. Large crowds turned up to see the match, which included Mr. Knox the Commissioner and other prominent people and officers both from the Civil and Military.

Dhyan Chand scored the first goal in a brilliant fashion after dodging 7 players. Rup Singh and Dhyan Chand equally shared 6 goals, while the 7th was scored by Phekan Lal a young lad of 17 who inspires great confidence as the likely successor of either of the two brothers.—United Press.

DULEEPSINGHJI TO FLY TO CROYDON

RAJKOT, June 10.

Prince Duleepsinghji who was was to have left Karachi by air on June 6, for England has been unavoidably detained at Jamnagar. He looks forward to leave India for Croydon towards the middle of June.—United Press.

KAIRA, June 8.

News is received here to-day from Ahmedabad, that Sjt. Jayshanker Mehta, a young worker of Kaira, who is working in the Gujarat Harijan Sevak Sangh Sabarmati at present, was assaulted by an unknown man on the 6th instant when he was on round duty at night in the Harijan Ashram, Sabarmati. Sjt. Mehta received two lathi blows on his back and one on his left hand.

WOES OF A POLITICAL

All Efforts To Recover Attached Property Prove Futile

LAHORE, June 10.

Mr Kanhayalal has addressed the following letter to the District Magistrate, Lahore, for the recovery of his property attached by the police on the occasion of his arrest during the last Civil Disobedience Movement:—

Sir,—My house situated in Joari Mori Bazar, Lahore was searched on the 20th April 1932, when the police removed my property including bedding, clothing, utensils, cycle etc. I was taken to the City Kotwali, from where I was let go, as nothing incriminating against me was found. I was informed that the property thus removed would be given back to me the next day. When next day I went to City Kotwali mentioned above to get my property, I was informed that the same had been sent to the Paisa-Akhbar Police Station. Consequently, I went to the Paisha Akhbar police station, but the officer present there gave me somewhat evasive answer.

ARREST AND AFTER.

On April 22, 1932, I was again arrested under Emergency Ordinance 21 promulgated in 1932 and sentenced to 18 months rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 25 on May, 10, 1932 by the court of Additional District Magistrate, but the property removed was never exhibited in the court in this case.

During my incarceration in Multan old Central Jail, I submitted a number of petitions through the authorities of the jail for the return of my property. To my great surprise I was informed that the property had been attached in lieu of the fine imposed upon me, though my property and its attachment had nothing to do with my last arrest and conviction. I lost no time in writing to a friend of mine to immediately pay the fine of Rs. 25 which he actually did. Before the confiscation of the property attached in lieu of my fine, I should have been informed of this procedure and the property could only have been confiscated, had I refused to pay the fine. But as the matter stands, the said property legally belongs to me and it should have been returned to me long ago, which has not been done so far.

AFTER RELEASE.

After my release from Old Central Jail, Multan on September 3, 1933 I again approached the authorities and enquired about my property and was informed by the clerk Malkhana District Court Lahore that the orders concerning the above property had not been passed. Since then I am going to the court almost daily, but I have always been verbally assured that the property would be delivered to me as soon as the orders were passed.

L. Kashmiri Lall, District Nazir Ahmed of the Additional District Magistrate, Lahore and clerk of the Malkhana Lahore must stand to substantiate the latter part of my statement.

The daily promises and assurances have exhausted my patience and I have thought it proper to put the whole thing in black and white and approach you to kindly intervene and help me in the recovery of my property. With these few lines I hope that you will be kind enough to go into the whole matter and do justice which I rightly deserve.—United Press.

SULTANPUR FIRING

Plea For Judicial Enquiry

LAHORE, June 9.

In a statement on the Sultanpur Firing Enquiry Committee's report, Khan Bahadur Haji Rahim Baksh, Working Secretary, All-India Muslim Conference, states that the sum total of the findings of the committee is that firing was justified neither in law nor in the circumstances of the case, and was excessive and uncontrolled. In view of this, the only proper course for the authorities to take on the basis of this report is to order a judicial enquiry into the affairs in view of the fact, that firstly, a suggestion was persistently made during the enquiry that there was a motive behind the firing, and what led to it, secondly the committee's report makes out a "prima facie" case in favour of the existence of a motive behind the official action, thirdly, if it is proved that a Lewis gun was used then there remains no escape from the inference that there was a motive behind the official action. This point can finally be settled only through a judicial enquiry.—A.P.

KASTURBA AT AHMEDABD

AHMEDABAD, June 10.

Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi has arrived here and intends to stay on till the arrival of Gandhiji.—A.P.

FATE OF HUNDREDS OF PASSENGERS

Eye Witness' Account Of Terrible Hooghly Disaster

CALCUTTA, June 10.

An eye-witness describing in a local Vernacular paper the incident wherein the steamer "Manoung" sank off Saugor Island, says that the disaster was due to overcrowding of passengers in the Steam Launch which was not caught by storm, but capsized while turning with a view to touch the Fulduvi Station.

FATE OF HUNDREDS.

This eye-witness who was at the Fulduvi Station was rescued by several persons with the help of a country boat. Though about 100 persons were saved in all, he believes that several hundreds perished with a large number of cattle.

NO CLUE.

The Port Commissioner's Survey steamer, "Industry," which set out for the search in the area returned without finding any trace of the survivors.

Official confirmation as to the figures of persons sunk is not available.—United Press.

"Statesman's" Story of Capsizing Of Steam Launch

CALCUTTA, June 9.

The "Statesman" publishes the story of capsizing of a steam launch Manoung plying as a ferryboat between Patua in the Risalpur River and Fuldovi Saugor island involving, it is feared, loss of many lives.

Full details of the disaster are not yet available but it appears that Manoung was carrying a considerable number of passengers on the way from Risalpur to Fuldovi when nearing Auckland buoy at the mouth of the Hooghly river, she encountered a squall and capsized.

On hearing the news of the disaster the Port Commissioners despatched vessel "Sir Frederick Dunayne" which proceeded to the scene and confirmed the news by a wireless message yesterday afternoon stating that details are unavailable beyond the fact that some survivors have landed at Mud point.

Manoung vessel is 74 tons displacement owned by the Hooghly Steamer Service, Calcutta, having accommodation for about 150 passengers.—A. P.

SIMLA ABDUCTION CASE

Girl Narrates Story Of Her Terrible Ordeal

(From Our Correspondent).
SIMLA, June 9.

Handcuffed, and with a grey beard, a man was brought into the court-room of Mr. Azizuddin Ahmed, Magistrate, this morning.

He was the third accused in the Hindu Girl Abduction Case, named Subhan Butt who stands charged under Sections 366 and 376 Indian Penal Code.

The case against him opened with a statement of the complainant girl, who repeated the same story which she narrated on the first day alleging that Butt took her in a rickshaw from the accused Abdul Gaffar and Abdul Ghani, and left her in the house of Abdul Rahman and next night took her to another Babu's place committing on her criminal offence on the way.

The accused, she said, threatened to kill her with a knife, if she raised a hue and cry.

The next night Subhan Butt came with another Muslim, took her from that house and left her in the latter's custody.

Babu, she proceeded, committed criminal offence on her on Monday and Tuesday nights, and she was then taken to yet another Babu's house where she was eventually recovered.

The prosecution produced almost all the witnesses who appeared in the first case.

Nur Mohammed, rickshaw coolie an additional witness, said tha at about eight one morning about 20 days back, the accused Butt engaged him and three other rickshaw coolies.

Butt got into their rickshaw went to Chharabra and brought the girl in that vehicle from there. Witness and his co-workers left both the girl and the accused near Shelly Kothi.

After examination of more witnesses the other two accused Abdul Gaffar and Abdul Ghani were also brought in, and the Sub-Inspector of Police produced the girl's birth certificate, which showed that the girl was born in December 1919. The case was adjourned to June 14.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI AT BROACH

Wants Unity And Peace

(From Our Correspondent)
BROACH, June 9.

Maulana Shaukat Ali arrived here on 6th June from Ahmedabad. He left for Hansot on the same day and returned to Broach on 7th. In the evening a largely attended public meeting was held. Syed Asad Ali M. Doctor presided.

Maulana Shaukat Ali explaining his mission observed that he was a man of peace. He wanted peace with Hindus Parsis and every other community residing in India. He hoped that the goal of unity would soon be reached. The Palestine question was the burning question for Asia's peace. colonisation of Jews in Palestine should be stopped. He declared that he was going in a deputation to England for the same cause. Maulana Shaukat Ali advised the Muslims to unite, and to give up all extravagant habits.

Syed Asadali in his presidential remarks observed that it was the duty of Muslims here to help the Arabs. The Arabs of Palestine were hard hit by the colonisation scheme. He further remarked that the new changes were taking place in the political life of India and the day was not far off when the Hindus and Muslims would join hands for the freedom of India.

At night Maulana attended the marriage ceremony of Dr. Shaikh Gulamrasool. He congratulated Dr Shaikh on the simplicity with which the marriage was celebrated.

The Maulana left for Amod on the morning of the 8th and then left for Ahmedabad at night. He was given a hearty send off on the station.

Our Rajkot Letter

CHANGE IN MAHATMA'S PROGRAMME

Comrades' Club Starts Swadeshi Store

(From Our Correspondent).
RAJKOT, June 8.

As a result of protracted consultations with Gujarat Harijan workers, a slight change has been effected in the programme of Mahatmaji's Kathiawar tour. It is now finally decided that 2nd and 3rd July are to be allotted to this tour and not 3rd, 4th and 5th July as was previously settled. A meeting of Kathiawar Harijan workers is convened by the president, Mr. Nanalal Kalidas, this evening, at his own place, Anand Kunj.

The redress of grievances of the Dhrangadra State subjects for which Dhrangadra Praja Mandal, Ahmedabad, approached both the Government of India and the State ruler, many a time, is now overdue. So far neither the Government of India nor the Durbar has paid any heed to their grievances.

Consequently, Dhrangadra Praja Mandal, Ahmedabad, held a meeting, a couple of days ago, at Ahmedabad and decided to hold the first Dhrangadra Praja Parishad at Ahmedabad on 30th inst. and 1st July. It is authoritatively learnt that more than 500 invitations have been issued to Dhrangadra workers scattered all over India over the signatures of Messrs. Kavalchand Manordas and Manekchand Nanji.

Messrs. Amritlal D. Sheth and Mohanlal Pitambar Sanghvi have been elected President and the Chairman of the Reception Committee respectively. Various committees and sub-committees have already been formed to carry on the required propaganda and to make the session a success. Brisk preparations are being made for this purpose.

COMRADES' CLUB.

The inauguration of the Comrades' Club here, has opened a new chapter in the life of Kathiawar young workers, most of whom stood by Mahatmaji in the last struggle for freedom. It runs a Swadeshi Stores to meet the needs of Swadeshi enthusiasts.

AUCTION SALES

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AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MAZAGON ROAD NEAR NOOR BAUG.

Under instructions from Messrs. D. N. Rege & Co., Attorneys for the Vendor Mr. Meghraj Rajaji and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Ganchi Ismail Yakub Kadiwan, and pursuant to the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 1st July, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst. at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of pension and tax land (redeemed) with dwelling house at Mazagon Road, admeasuring about 156 square yards, bearing Municipal B Ward No. 4281, Street No. 11 and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage on the West by Mazagon Road, and on the North and South by the properties of Miya Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Chhottani.

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40 Drums Naphthal B.S. (2205-lbs.)

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Each containing 25 kilos nett Japan make.

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Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
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*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO JAPAN via PORTS.

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakone Maru	10500	25 June
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COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakusan Maru	10500	20 June.
Haruna Maru	10500	4 July.

HONGKONG-SANFRANSCISCO.

	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Asama Maru	17000	4th July.
Taiyo Maru	14500	ex Kobe 24 July

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	11600	16 July.
Hiye Maru	11600	30 July

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Darbhanga Chief's Offer For Bihar Reconstruction

Govt. Express Appreciation And Propose To Initiate Legislation At Next Council Session

PATNA, June 8.

The Government of Bihar and Orissa reconstruction department communique states:—

"The Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga has informed His Excellency the Governor that he is prepared to make a donation of five lakhs towards expenses of the proposed improvement trust at Darbhanga and a guarantee advance of loan of any amount upto nine lakhs which the Trust may require to carry out the project.

The town of Darbhanga has suffered severely from the earthquake and many lives have been lost in collapse of high buildings in narrow streets of bazars. The financial help which the Maharajadhiraja has promised will enable substantial improvements to be carried out in the town and facilitate its rebuilding on lines which will not only improve the amenitities of the health of the population but will also safeguard them in the event of another earthquake.

GOVT'S APPRECIATION

The Local Government desire to express great appreciation of the action of the Maharajadhiraja in making a most generous and public-spirited offer. They propose now to initiate legislation at the next session of the Legislative Council to enable a trust to be brought into operation.

IN TIRHUT

Another communique states:—In the communique issued on April 3 last a forecast was given of the amount of land damaged by sand in Tirhut division. Survey has now been completed over 4,000 square miles and the results are available. In all in a tract of 4,000 square miles which was surveyed in detail, 613 square miles were found to be affected by sand deposits less than six inches deep. In 320 square miles the deposit is between six inches and one foot in depth and in 229 square miles between one foot and two feet. There are only 20 square miles in which sand deposit exceeds two feet in depth. These statistics are not to be understood as meaning that there is a continuous area of 613 square miles covered with sand. Where the sand occurs it is usually so distributed that only a portion of each holding is damaged.

PICTURE OF DAMAGE

A truer picture of the damage is given by the statement that on an average within the surveyed area of 4,000 square miles, each cultivator has 2 and 3/4 annas or 15 per cent of the holding affected by sand of which 1 and 1/3 annas or 9 per cent is sand not deeper than one foot.—A.P.

HOUSING QUAKE VICTIMS

Memon Relief Society's Activities

(From A Correspondent.)

MUZAFFARPUR, June 7.

This Society had completed 100 Pukka houses by now and 30 are under construction on the old sites of the sufferers in the town of Muzaffarpur.

Four more semi-permanent structures are also erected in this week, making round figure of 139 houses under taken up till now. Messrs. A. K. Bose, Additional District Magistrate and Sjt. Ramdeyalu Sinha Officer-in-charge, Bihar Central Relief Committee have paid eloquent tributes to the work of the society.

Mr. W. B. Brett, Relief Commissioner, Bihar and Orissa paid a visit to the camp and inspected some houses built by the Society.

VICEROY'S 'QUAKE RELIEF FUND

Distributions To Poor For Rebuilding Their Houses

PATNA, June 9

The Reconstruction Department of the Bihar and Orissa Government has issued a communique dated June 9 the most important item of which is the expenditure that is being incurred from the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund by distribution of grants to enable the poor persons to re-build their housse.

Up to the end of May sums disbursed to the recipients were in round figures:—

Patna—2 lakhs, Bhagalpur-Division—2 lakhs, Tirhut Division—6 1/2 lakhs.

Disbursement is proceeding very rapidly in certain districts. The estimated expenditure under this head is over 21 1/2 lakhs of rupees most of which should be disbursed by the end of the current month.—United Press.

Famine In Bihpur

PATNA, June 9.

A message has been received by Bihar Central Relief Committee from Bihpur, Bhagalpur, to the effect that a severe famine has broken out there. Thousands are starving.

Immediate relief is necessary.—United Press.

JAIL ASSAULT CASE ADJOURNED

Charges Against Four Accused Withdrawn

RAJSHAHI, June 9.

The Jail Assault Case was taken up yesterday by the Sub-Divisional Officer for hearing inside the Central Jail.

There were originally 7 accused, but charges against 4 were subsequently withdrawn. Prisoners Bhidhu Bhusan Roy of Barisal, who was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment in connection with the Calcutta Arms Act Case, Himangshu Sen Gupta of Barisal who was sentenced to 2 years rigorous imprisonment under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and Bisweshwar Ganguly of Faridpur who was sentenced to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment under the section of 109 Cr. P. C. now stand charged under sections 353 and 332 (obstructing and assaulting Public Servant in discharge of his duties) and 325 (causing grievous hurt) of I.P.C.

The case is adjourned till June 27.—United Press.

KARACHI EDITOR FINED

KARACHI, June 8

Judgment was delivered this afternoon in the defamation case against the Editor of "Sansar Samachar" by the Additional City Magistrate, Karachi.

It may be recalled that the case was an off-shoot of the Sensational Miss Lal Kirpalani Abduction case. While the above mentioned case was pending in the Court, the Editor of the 'Sansar Samachar" pulished a number of articles condemning the parties concerned.

The accused Ghulam Mohamad who was acquitted in the trial, filed a suit for defamation against the editor.

The learned Magistrate after a protracted trial sentenced the Editor, Mr. Rijuhmal, Aganani, to a fine of Rs 300 or in default 3 months' rigorous imprisonment. It is understood that an appeal is being filed.—United Press.

NEW KARACHI MUNICIPAL ACT

An Improvement On All Acts, Says Mayor

KARACHI, June 9.

Expressing his views on the New Karachi Municipal Act which has been the cause of so much trouble in Corporation Mr. Jamshed Mehta, the Mayor of Karachi, said:—

"I am not one of those who believe that all these difficulties have cropped up by the introduction of the New Act. On the contrary, day after day, I am getting convinced that the News Act is a model one and that it is an improvement on all Acts, now existing in India. It is the fruit of experience of the working of the Local Self-Government Administration for the last 100 years in this country. It is based entirely on a different scheme in comparison with that of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta Municipal Acts.—(United Press.)

HAT SAVES HIM FROM LATHI ATTACK

RANGOON, June 9.

Mr. Dawson, Headmaster, Government High School of Yamethin was attacked by a Burman, when returning from school yesterday.

His hat saved him from serious consequences of lathi attack.—United Press.

KITE-FLYER FALLS DEAD?

SHIKARPUR (Sind), June 9.

A ten-year-old girl kite-flyer, while in action on the roof of her house, lost her footing and fell down heels over head.

She sustained grievous injuries and was removed the Shikarpur Civil Hospital, where she succumbed to her injuries.—United Press.

OUT TO CAPTURE ASSEMBLY

Justice Party's Plans To Constitute Federal Board

MADRAS, June 8.

At the close of the informal conference of the Justice Party to-day the following statement was issued by the Rajah of Bobbili, leader of the Justice Party:—"In consultation with the prominent persons of the party available at Ootacamund during May it was decided to convene a Conference of non-Brahmin leaders in various Districts to consider the present situation with reference to the Justice Party and the question of convening a confederation at an early date. Invitations were issued to over 250 persons. The Conference was held at "Branson Bagh", the Madras residence of the Rajah of Bobbili on June 7, over 150 invitees representing various districts being present. The questions considered were:—

1. Legislative Assemby elections; 2. Inclusion of Brahmins into the Justice Party; and 3. Holding of a confederation.

FEDERAL BOARD

The Rajah of Bobbili opening the proceedings briefly explained the objects of the meeting and the questions to be decided at the meeting. The Conference was unanimous in its opinion that party candidates be put up for the forthcoming Assembly elections and steps be taken to constitute a Federal Board and draft a programme and a manifesto on behalf of the Party and choose candidates for the various constituencies.

The Conference was also unanimous that steps should be taken to hold a Confederation of non-Brahmins at a very early date and decided recommend to the Executive Committee of the Confederation which was meeting in the afternoon that the Confederation should be held at Madras, about the middle of October. The main issue considered by the Conference was the question relating to the entry of Brahmins into the Party. There was a prolonged discussion when views were expressed both in favour of and against the widening of the membership of the Party. Some members felt that the inclusion of Brahmins was undesirable and that the constitution did not need any amendment in this direction.

MEMBERSHIP TO ALL

The opinion of the majority of members present from various parts of the Province was that the time had come when the membership of the party should be thrown open to all communities.

There was no counting of votes at the meeting but in view of the general trend of opinion a recommendation was made to the Executive Committee by the Conference that the membership of the Confederation be thrown open to all communities. These recommendations will be considered by the Executive Committee of the South Indian Liberal Federation, which meets in the afternoon.—A. P.

ASSEMBLY SESSION

July 16 Fixed As Opening Day

SIMLA, June 9.

It has now been officially decided that the first meeting of the next session of the Legislative Assembly will be held on July 16. The President of the Assembly has fixed July 19 and August 2 and 16 for non-official bills and July 26 and August 9 for non-official resolutions.

The ballot for July 19 will be held on July 4, for 26th on July 11, for August 2 on July 18, for August 9 on July 25 and for August 16 on August 1.—A. P.

ACCIDENT AT DOHAD WORKSHOP

(From A Correspondent)

DOHAD, June 9.

A serious accident took place in the Loco shop B.B. and C.I. Railway, Dohad. It is understood that revitter Sabhajit and his companion Purshottam were allotted the work of removing a boiler ring.

While they were engaged in their work, the screw-driver with which Sabhajit was tightening a nut, slipped suddenly and the man lost his balance fell down from the boiler from a heigh of 12 feet. The man was bleeding; he was at once removed in an unconscienciou condition to the railway hospital where it is said he is in a precarious condition.

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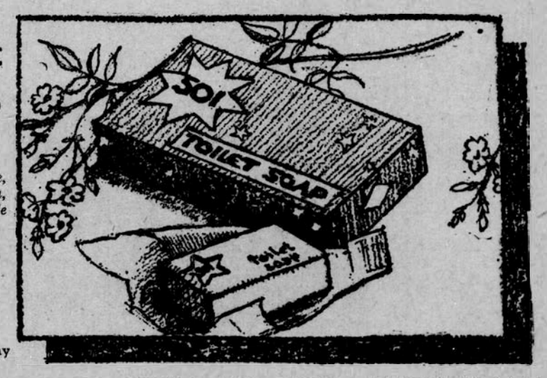

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"Hindu Laws Are Direct Revelations From God"

Secretary Sri Bharat Dharma Mahamandal writes:—

The Varnashrama social order of the Sanatanists is based, on the one hand, on the unanimous sanction of all their systems of Vedic philosophy and other scriptures and on the other hand, on their most scientific sociology which has stood the hardest test of both the ancient and modern history. This unique system of their sociology contains order of caste by birth and stages of life with some special restrictions as are inevitable in evolution for preserving this pre-historic spiritual race of humanity.

UNITY IN DIVERSITY

The Varnashrama order has not sacrificed the principle of unity and universal brotherhood. It is a philosophical truth that unity and uniformity are not one and the same thing The Sanatanists believe in the unity in fundamentals and universal brotherhood in feelings, but with as much diversity in practice as is required to retain the originality of every human race in general and the Sanatanist in particular. The Sanatnaists hold that the purity of their nation as the spiritual race of humanity and upkeep of the principles of their scientific sociology are entirley dependent on the purity of blood.

The pre-acquired cultural attainment of a Sanatanist determines his rights, duties and responsibilities in life, socially, morally, religiously and spiritually. To a Sanatnaist one culturally unfit for certain duties must not aspire to them unless and until he acquires the culture in his inner constitution and when he does acquire this, he is sure to be born in the appropriate family and group. On the other hand, by a fundamental change in Sanskara (inner structure) and Achara—(rituals and sacraments) one makes himself unfit for being even called a Sanatanist. The Sanatanists sincerely believe that the Hindu laws (Dharma Sastras) are revelations directly from the Occult authorities and that the order of Varnashrama cannot by any means or for any reason be interfered with by any mortal being king or Government, as such laws are eternal and immutable.

We appeal to the Sanatanist public to seriously ponder over important matters, totally discourage the ominous spread of unsastric ideas, become well-established on the safe anchorage of a peaceful spiritual life.

New Delhi.—Pundit Vishwabandhu and Pundit Dharamvir who are being deputed by the Hindu Mahasabha to participate in the forthcoming 25th century Birthday celebrations of Lord Buddha in Japan left to-day for Bombay 'en route' to Japan. They will sail on June 12.—United Press.

CEYLONESE INDIAN PURSE TO POET

Tagore On His Work Of International Amity

COLOMBO, June 9.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and his party were awarded a public reception yesterday evening when they arrived in Kandy, the last capital of the Sinhalese Kings.

At a public meeting which was held later on a purse of Rs. 1,000 on behalf of the Central Province Indians, was presented to the Poet.

In acknowledging the gift, by which he said they sought to lighten his burden, the Poet said:

"I have tried to offer India's hospitality and culture to the rest of the world, and I am proud to say I have been successful in some measure. People have come from different parts of the world and acknowledged the work which I have done with some enthusiasm, and some of the great minds of Europe have collaborated with us in creating an atmosphere of international amity and friendship."

Dr. Tagore continuing said that he had been working for 32 years or more. He hoped, owing to the fact that he brought India before a larger world, he deserved some help from them.—United Press.

KAILAS EXPEDITION DISSOLVED

Necessary Permission Not Received

GOVT. OF INDIA APPREHEND TIBETAN AUTHORITIES MIGHT GROW SUSPICIOUS

NEW DELHI, June 9.

The Mount Kailas Expedition, organised by the Himalayan Expedition Club, which was to start from here on June 7, has been dissolved as the necessary permission was not obtained from the Deputy Commissioner, Almora as the Foreign Political Department, Government of India, apprehend that the Tibetan authorities might grow suspicious about the motives of the expedition from their appearance and equipment and raise objections.

MR. JOSHI'S PLANS.

Mr. Joshi, the Leader of the Expedition explaining the reasons of dissolution, states that the members of the Club are now at liberty to go to Kailas in their individual capacity as pilgrims to which there will not be any objection.

To keep up mountaineering research activities of the Club he is organising an expedition to Mount Nandadevi, 26,000 feet high in September next.—United Press.

Mill workers' relief started in De-Lisle Road on Saturday. Photo shows the workers waiting for relief.

SOCIALISM, ONLY SOLUTION OF HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM

Narendradev On "Compromising Attitude" Of Congress

NEW DELHI, June 8

Addressing a public meeting Acharya Narendradev, President of All-India Socialist Conference, levelled an attack against the present compromising attitude of the Congress which could never bring them success. He said that due to the adoption of new methods the Congress had to face several crises when its old adherents had to leave its fold. He thought the Congress could not claim to be representative of the masses. The speaker was opposed to having a common platform which he thought would decrease rather than increase their strength. He, however, expressed the opinion that no member of the Congress should be a member of any communal party. The speaker believed that the only way to solve the Hindu-Moslem trouble was through Socialism. Narendradev also attacked the Hindu Maha Sabha who had no following and whose only aim seemed to be straining the relations between the communities.

Referring to Government Communique removing the ban on Congress organisations he said that Government would not have removed the ban if it were not to allow their fighting elections. The speaker was quite opposed to accepting any reforms howsoever good.

Delhi Socialist met Narendradev to-day in order to discuss and decide their future attitude. It is understood that the question whether Socialists should remain within the Congress or outside it was also thrashed out when Narendradev advised them that one party should remain within the Congress to continue their efforts to change their ideology while the other party should continue independent work outside—A. P.

HARDSHIPS OF AFRICAN INDIANS

Merchants To Pay Heavy *Annual Tax?*

LAHORE, June, 9

Mr. Dharam Vir, the Under-Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha has been informed that the Indians staying in Mozambique (East Africa) now find it very hard to live there. Every merchant has to pay a pretty good fee at the time of getting license for running a shop. Again, an Indian shopkeeper, however petty he might be, has to pay fifty pounds as annual tax.

Even a tailor has to pay seven pounds and a barber nine pounds. But the worst part of it is that, the Indian merchants trading there cannot employ Indians in the numerous trades because, according to the newly formed regulations 70 per cent of the employees should be Portuguese. Under these circumstances the Indian community in Mozambique is naturally fretting and wishes that the Government at Home should take necessary steps to ameliorate their condition.—United Press.

INDIANS IN S. EAST ASIA

Dr. Lanka Sundaram's Interesting Lecture

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

Keen interest was shown in the discourse of Dr. Lanka Sundaram of the Andhra University, who proposes to establish the Indian Institute of International Affairs at Bezwada, on "Indians in South East Asia", at the "Antarjatik Banga" Parishat ("International Bengal" Institute.) The Parishat met at the residence of Dr. Naren Law.

While introducing the speaker, the Director of the Parishat Prof. Sarkar said, "Dr. Lanka Sundaram is taking interest in an institution which is likely to be of profound importance in Indian public life durig the next five or seven years. For he has taken up the work of organizing an institute for international relations, and institutes like this have long been a desideratum in the different culture-centres of India.

"FUNDAMENTAL".

Dr. Lanka Sundaram began by tracing the history of the Indian connection with South East Asia, particularly British Malaya, Siam and French Indo-China. "Ethnologically and culturally", said he, "India's impact upon these countries remains indelible and fundamental."

From the point of numerical importance, said he further the labouring population, mostly from South India, meets our eyes in Malaya, Siam and to a smaller extent in Indo-China. The rubber plantations, tin mines, and teak forests thrive by the sweat of several lakhs of India's working men. The next type consists of merchants. Here the whole of India contributes its quota. The Mussalmans of Karical and other South Indian ports, the Chettiars of Chettinad, the Sindhi merchants and the Bohras of Bombay and Ahmedabad all appear in the picture and a substantial portion of the Inland trade of these countries is in their hands.

INDIA GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

In Dr. Sundaram's opinion two important obstacles make the life of these nationals of ours, difficult. First, no contact of a healthy character exists between the governments and the peoples of India and those of Siam, Indo-China and the Dutch East Indies.

In the case of Malaya, the Colonial Office in London sweeps India before her feet. He has known instances, where Indians are treated very badly, particularly in Indo-China where the "loi-asia-tique etrangers" makes their position extremely invidious.

3rd WEEK

KOLHAPUR CINETONE'S

Akashwani

with

BAKAMBHAT

(Cartoon)

At

MAJESTIC CINEMA

Daily at 4-50, 7-35, 10-20 P.M.

DO YOU KNOW

ANYTHING ABOUT ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION?

They are the rules that bind shareholders and Directors of any concern. By its Articles the CANARA BANK, LTD., is bound to set apart every year sums not less than 25 per cent of its net profits towards its RESERVE FUNDS.

In these days when shareholders clamour for higher dividents and interests of depositors are apt to be overlooked this is a sane rule.

Get a copy of the Articles of Association of the Bank in which you have deposited your money and see whether it contains a similar rule.

KANARA BANK, Ltd.

Estd: 1906.

PAID UP CAPITAL 3,30,900. RESERVES: 4,44,647.

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DEPOSIT RATES UP TO 4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN INDIAN OCEAN

Thundershowers On West Coast And Deccan

POONA, June 10.

The monsoon is fairly active in south of Indian seas. Conditions have become unsettled in the Arabian sea off Kanara, Konkan coasts and widespread thundershowers occurred in west coast of the Peninsula and in Deccan and west Central Provinces. There has also been nearly general rain in Lower Burma and local rain in Upper Burma with a few falls in Bengal and Bihar. The western disturbance is passing away eastwards after causing a few thundershowers in Kashmir and Kumaon Hills.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Akyab four inches, Amherst three: Gwa two; Bassein, Lashol, Tonngoo one: Barisal three; Dibrugarh, Silchar and Cherrapunji one and half; Sibsagar one; Khandwa half; Bombay three; Ahmednagar Poona and Mahabaleshwar two; Miraj, Bellary and Kodaikkanal one: Aurangabad and Kurnool half.

Forecast: Thunderstorm rain will continue to be widespread in west coast of the peninsula and Deccan and rainfall will increase in Burma and Assam. Scattered thundershowers will also occur in Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces and Central provinces.—A. P.

WELCOME SHOWERS

Portend Timely Outbreak Of Monsoon

Welcome showers of rain on Saturday night and Sunday morning have confirmed the hope that the monsoon this year may break in its usual time. During the period, the city had registered more than 5" of rainfall.

The Fort area had the maximum shower, the St George Hospital recording 5.85".

The North of the City had 5.20 inches for the same period, while Colaba had mild but frequent showers amounting to 2.65 inches.

It is stated that the rainfall in the city and suburbs was due to the northward advance of the monsoon current which had originally started somewhere south east in Arabian Sea.

There is every indication that the monsoon current is gaining strength, and soon the City of Bombay and the Presidency generally may expect more rainfall.

Since first June on an average the city had 6 inches of rainfall which is an encouraging figure.

Hopes are entertained that with the outbreak of the monsoon the water shortage problem hitherto confronting the city would be saisfactory solved.

It is too early to entertain very optimistic hopes, however, as it is now only the beginning of the monsoon.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 10th June, 1934:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —055 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 93.0 degrees 3.4 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.7 degree 4.4 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 89 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 160 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 34 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 2.65 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 3.55 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 3.59 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Thunder storm.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 5,120 miles away was recorded by the sees mographhs at the Colaba observatory at 18h. 41m. (I. S. T.) on Saturday, the 9th June, 1934.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING.

Bombay, June 10.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.88 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.68 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

PHYSICAL CULTURE CLASS AT ANAND

(From A Correspondent)

ANAND, June 8

Under the auspices of the Charotar Education Society, a class for training the would-be physical culturists was conducted by Mr. Raojibhai Patel, the Physical Director of the C. E. Society here at Anand for about five weeks during the summer vacation.

About one hundred boys and fifteen girls from different places of Gujarat took part in the class and finished their respective courses which were designed for attaining high efficiency in lathi, sword and lance play; in stick duelling in long, high and pole-jumps; in running and putting the shot; in national and foreign games such as hockey, volley-ball, base-ball football etc., and in number of Asans and other items. Besides, some extra curricular health chats and talks on modern youth movements, personal hygiene, physiology and scouting were given by experts who were specially invited for the purpose.

A separate class for teaching vocal and instrumental music was also run side by side under the excellent guidance of Sjt. Gadre and the students who took benefit of the class, made good progress within so short a period as one month.

All these activities came to a close on the 7th instant when a demonstration of the progress made was given by the students before a large and distinguished gathering.

Dr. Sumant Mehta who presided congratulated the students on their successfully completing the courses and on attaining such a high proficiency in physical culture. He was more than satisfied, he said, to witness the wonderful progress of the class and he hoped that many would join such classes in future.

CYCLONE IN DARBHANGA

Large Number Of Trees Uprooted

DHARBHANGA, June 9.

There was a terrible cyclone accompanied by a loud thunder and lightning in Darbhanga.

With cyclone, the clouds burst into a heavy downpour.

Reports from the interior show that a large number of trees have been uprooted. Several damaged houses have collapsed.

No loss of life is reported.—United Press.

CHARGED WITH THEFT & ARSON

Influential Talukdar's Allegations

NOAKHALI, June 9.

Charged with conspiracy, theft, robbery and arson eleven persons, said to be members of the Krisak Samity, figured as accused before Moulvi A M H Haider, First Class Deputy Magistrate, on the complaint of Jasada Kumary Roy, an influential taluqdar and money-lender of Barogobindpur village (P S Begumganj).

Examined by the Court Inspector, the complainant gave specific instances of harrassment alleged to have been committed on him by the accused persons and related how he had been approached by the members of the Krisak Samity and asked to take back only the principal of the money he had lent in long instalments of 10 to 20 years.

He was further asked to wholly remit the arrears of rent and to divide the lands in his Khash possession among the poorer people.

The complainant and his co-sharers refusing to accede to their demands, their labourers were boycotted, the haystack belonging to them was set fire to and their boats stolen away.

Proceeding the complainant said that one day while returning from the market he and his servant were waylaid and assaulted by the accused and their articles were forcibly taken away.

After the examination of the complainant the hearing was adjourned till June 11.—United Press.

ANIMAL SACRIFICES AT KUMBAKONAM

Humanitarian League's Protest

The Secretary, All-India Humanitarian League writes:—

We can understand an uneducated, superstitious villager indulging in the sacrifice of a fowl, a goat or a buffalo to propitiate his deity; but it surpasses our imagination how educated and cultured Brahmins can take to the practice of torturing innocent goats in the name of religion or God and call it an act of Dharma. Kumbakonam is famous for its educational institutions, both secular and religious, and is known as the Cambridge of South India; it is reputed to be a stronghold of orthodox Hinduism and it is the seat of Sri Sankaracharya, the representative of the Adi Sankaracharya who revealed to the world the sublime teaching of the One-ness of Life. But, alas! it is here that he teaching of the great Sankara has recently been nullified. Where is the teaching of One-ness when you think the life of a goat to be separate from yours and when you say that you are working for the salvation of the goat and its kith and kin?

The significance of the Yaga is explained as follows in a cutting from a Madras daily:—"Sacrifices of this description were intended to bring prosperity to the people not to mention their enormous influence to check "adharma" in religious and social matters."

Now let us analyse the significance.

'Prosperity to the people:—No man of common sense will say that the people of the Madras Presidency or even of India will approve of this form of inhuman worship and prayer for their prosperity. If a referendum would be taken, we are sure that a overwhelming majority including thousands of Brahmins would vote against this practice.

'To check adharma in religious matters':—What a senseless argument. If Ahimsa is paramo-dharma, then Himsa must be parama-adharma. When you do 'himsa,' you do an act of 'adharma.' How can you say that you are checking adharma, while you are actually promoting it?

'To check adharma in social matters':—What a meaningless excuse. How can the torture of innocent goats in sacrifice, check the uplift of Harijans, widow-remarriages, juvenile smoking and drinking, cutting the hair in the American or the French fashion, eating in European restaurants or any other so-called social adharma. If we accept the slaughter of goats by cultured Brahmins as an act of dharma, what right have we to say anything against the sacrifice of animals by ignorant villagers or the slaughter of cows by the Muslims?

To compare a Vedic sacrificer to a surgeon is simply absurd. Wherein does the comparison lie? A patient is suffering from some acute pain due to some trouble in his body. He goes to a surgeon for treatment and the surgeon does the necessary operation to cure the patient of his physical sickness. Now, the goat does not come to the Vedic sacrificer voluntarily for any treatment. The poor animal, much against its expectation and will, is caught and dragged to an enclosure and there tortured to death. The motive of the surgeon is to save the life of his patient, whereas the motive of the Vedic sacrificer is to butcher his victim and make use of its flesh.

We appeal to those officers in South India, who, by their kind and prompt action, prohibited hook-swinging and hook-hanging in the interests of human welfare, to prohibit animal sacrifices as early as possible. We also request the enlightened leaders of Hindu Culture and Thought to check the spreading of cruel ritualistic practices and preach to the people such ethical principles which will make them morally and spiritually a better community.

Bannu, June 10: Khan Habibullah Khan member Frontier Legislative Council has resigned his membership and presidentship of the Hindu Muslim Unity Board.—United Press.

U. S. WOMEN WIN EQUALITY

Legislation Removes Last Vestige Of Nationality Discrimination

The U.S. Senate ratified on May 24 the pan-American convention on the equal nationality of women, as President Roosevelt signed the Dickstein-Copeland bill removing the last vestige of nationality discrimination between men and women in the laws of the United States.

A campaign is under way by the Intra-American Commission of Women to obtain ratification by the 20 other American republics which signed the treaty at the recent Montevideo congress of the Pan-American Union. The Chilean delegation at the League of Nations will ask non-American states to adhere, in order to make the status of women uniform and equal to that of men all over the world.

The Dickstein-Copeland bill permits American women who marry aliens to transmit their nationality to their children, wherever they are born. Hitherto only fathers could do so.

The bill bestows citizenship on children of American women born abroad provided the father is of a nationality eligible for citizenship, on condition that the child live in the United States for five years prior to its 18th birthday.

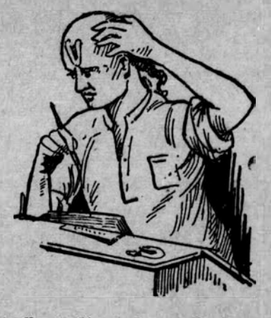
WOMAN'S BATTLE WITH DACOITS

D. I. KHAN, June 10.

Two women, one Hindu and one Muslim while proceeding from Naiwala to village Paroa were met by two dacoits who snatched away their ornaments.

The Muslim lady assaulted one of the dacoits and held him tight by the neck and raised an alarm. People collected there and caught the dacoits red-handed. A tooth of the Muslim lady was broken in the struggle. The culprits are in police custody.—United Press.

Keep Your Hair On!



It is not in your hair the trouble lies. You may pull it all out and still be unable to concentrate.

The fact is—

YOU ARE RUN DOWN.

When the system gets clogged up the body is filled with toxins and every organ suffers. Brain, nerves, liver and bowels are retarded in their functions

You feel mentally inert, physically unfit and morally incapable, baffled by study or effort. You are morbid, sensitive, timid, weak, sluggish, inactive and depressed.

Get rid of the incubus before it poisons your relations with your friends, family, teacher or employer.

STEARN'S DIGESTIVE & TONIC TABLETS

relieve, lubricate and tone up the entire system build up the nerves, stimulate the liver, enrich the blood, strengthen the muscles, remove constipation and ensure perfect co-ordination of circulation, digestion and assimilation and the elimination of all poisons from the system.

Obtainable of all good chemists and stores.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Baishakh Vad 14, 1990.

Muslim: Safar 28, 1353.

Parsi: Deh 8, 1303.

Sunrise: 6h. 1m.

Sunset: 7h. 6m.

High Water: 12-01, 23-29.

Low Water: 4-54, 18-10.

Sheriff's meeting at the Town Hall in honour of late Sheth Lalji Naranji, at 6-15 p.m., Sir Chimanlal Setalvad presiding.

Results of B. A. Examination, University Building, 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 12

Improvements Committee, Municipal Hall, 4-10 p.m.

TO-DAY'S SHERIFF'S MEETING

In Honour Of Late Lalji Naranji

The following resolutions will be moved at to-day's Sheriff's Meeting in honour of the late Sheth Lalji Naranji at the Town Hall, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad presiding.

That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay places on record its sense of loss which the commercial community of India in general, and the City of Bombay in particular, has sustained by the sad and untimely death of Sheth Lalji Naranji, who, as a prominent public man, rendered valuable services to the country and to the cause of her commercial and industrial development.

This meeting resolves to perpetuate the memory of Cheth Lalji Naranji by a suitable memorial, to be decided by the Donors, and appoints a Committee to colect funds and to take necessary steps to implement the resolution.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"The Cat and the Fiddle". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Devil Tiger". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Lucky Devils". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CARLTON—"They Call It Sin". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"Four Frightened People" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"Looking For Trouble". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Gun Sundari". Time as usual.

GLOBE—"Noor-e-Islam". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Bala Joban". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Educated Wife". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

PALACE—"Gold Diggers of 1933". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EDWARD—"Perils of Pauline". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m

MAJESTIC—"Akashwani". Daily at 4-50, 7-35 and 10-20 p.m.

THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.

Under the auspices of the Federation, Mr. R. D. Karmarkar, will give a Public Lecture to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m., at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpaty. Subjects:—"Mantras and their Power."

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE:—A meetng of the Executive Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held at Chhotalal Bhuwan (B.P.C.C. Office) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Tuesday (12th instant).

The trial of Lal Padmadhar Singh, the alleged assailant of Mr. Shree Krishna Tope, Head Master of the Darbar High School, Rewa, who was shot at a couple of months back, has comenced in the court of Mr. Vishweshar Prasad Tewari, Sessions Judge, North Rewa State.—United Press

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon, Indian Selected Hour. 1-0 p.m., Bombay Market: Available Opening Rates. B. A. Examination Results. European Lunch Time Music. 6-0 p.m., Ideals of Scouting. By S. P. Rane (In Marathi). 6-30 p.m., Sponsored Programme. By S. Rose & Co., Ltd. 7-30 p.m., "How books were written in olden times" by Miss Kapila Khandwalla, M.A. (In Gujerathi). 8-0 p.m., Commercial News. Available Market Rates. 9-0 p.m., News in Hindi. Radio Hints. (In Hindi). 9-15 p.m., Weather Report and News Bulletin in English. 9-30 p.m., Jos Ghisleri and His Symphonians. 11-0 p.m., Close Down.

Empire Broadcasting

6-15 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Tom. News Bulletin.

6-30 p.m.—Northern Studio Orchestra.

7-15 p.m.—London-Melbourne Air Race a sports talk.

7-30 p.m.—An organ recital.

8-00 p.m.—Cricket Test Match—England v. Australia: an eye-witness account.

8-10 p.m.—Coventry Repertory Company.

8-40 p.m.—B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.

9-30 p.m.—News Bulletin.

9-45 p.m.—Interlude.

9-50 p.m.—Cricket Test Match—England v. Australia: an eye-witness account.

10-00 p.m.—Midland Studio Orchestra.

Indian Association In Prague

In the beginning of May 1934, an Indian Associaton in Prague was founded as a Branch of the Oriental Institute in Prague under the management of Prof. Dr. V. Lesny. Indians living in Prague joined this Association.

The aim of this Organisation is to foster friendly relations between Czechoslovakia and India in all matters, to help and to advise Indians arriving in Czechoslovakia. The address of the Oriental Institute in Prague III-247, Czechoslovakia where all communications can be addressed. All correspondence could as well be addressed directly to Prof. Dr. V. Lesny, Ph.D., Prague 1, Smetanova nam. 12, Czechoslovakia.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION'S PROGRESS

The annual meeting of the Bombay Medical Union was held on Friday evening under the presidentship of Dr. A. S. Erulkar, Chairman of the Union.

The annual report which was presented and unanimously accepted showed an increase in the membership which at persent stands at 224.

The President expressed the disappointment of the profession at the constitution of he Indian Medical Council.

DOMINATING OFFICIAL BLOC

The union protested against the preponderance of the official bloc which was not in the best interests of the profession. It was not also in keeping with the traditions of the British Medical Council.

The Chairman continued that it was bad enough that the president of the council should have been nominated, but it was worse that even the vice-president should have been nominated.

He was sure that the profession would make a strong protest.

Dr Erulkar was re-elected as the president.

GOOD RECORD OF SOCIAL WORK

Activities Of Servants Of India Society

The following is a summary of the report of the Servants of India Society for 1933-34:—

The Servants of India Society has for its ideal service of India without limitations of race or creed and the common bond between the members is the political service of India in its widest sense. The Society stands for Dominion Status for India to be achieved by constitutional means. In spite of the remarkable upheaval in current political thought in India during the last quarter of a century, the members have held together.

The total number of members stands at 29 of whom 22 are Ordinary Members and the rest Members under Training. The Society's centres of work are Poona, head quarters), Madras, Bombay, Nagpur, Allahabad, Lahore, Lucknow, Cuttack, Mayanur, Coimbatore, Calicut, Mangalore, Delhi, Bhambora and Jalgaon. Though there is a great need for increasing the membership of the Society in view of the advancing age of the senior members, financial considerations stand in the way of its expansion.

As regards the White Paper, the Society generally held that though it marked some improvements in certain spheres, it was on the whole meant to keep India down in the grip of Britain, assisted therein by the conservative and reactionary forces in India. It was not a genuine attempt to forward India along the path to Dominion Status. It was a constitution that India might well save herself from—if she could.

JOURNALISTIC ACTIVITY

Three papers are conducted by the Society, viz., Dnyan Prakash (a Marathi daily), Hitavada, Nagpur (an English bi-weekly) and Servant of India (an English weekly).

Messrs. Patvardhan and Vaze continued to take interest in the affairs of Indian States.

Mr. Sahu carried on an energetic-propaganda for the consolidation of the new province of Orissa.

SOCIAL SERVICE

Mr. Devadhar contined to direct the general work of the Poona Seva Sadan Society. The Devadhar Reconstruction Trust in Malabar persevered as usual in its drive against illiteracy. In Gopalpuram (near Calicut) a Harijan Colony was maintained with a school and a free boarding house. The Depressed Classes Mission in Mangalore under the control of Mr. Suryanarayana Rao played a prominent part in the educational uplift of the depressed classes. Mr. A. V. Thakkar, as Secretary of the Harijan Sevak Sangh devoted himself to the all-India anti-untouchability campaign inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi and spent as many as 239 days out of 365 in the year in touring in different parts of the country. Messrs. Devadhar, Kunzru, Negi, Venkatasubbaiya, Sahu, and Chitalia, also were engaged in anti-untouchability work in their respective spheres. The Society accorded cordial support to the Removal of Untouchability Bill and the Temple-Entry Bill now before the Assembly. The Society took over the management of the Criminal Tribes Settlement at Jalgaon in East Khandesh on July 1, 1933, and Mr. K. G. Sharangapani has been in charge of of that work since that date. The progress of work on the Settlement in the matter of housing, sanitation, medical relief, education, etc., has been satisfactory.

SON-IN-LAW ARRESTED

Charged With Stabbing His Father-in-Law

A sensation was caused on Saturday afternoon in the Huzria Moholla when a young Muslim is alleged to have stabbed his father-in-law with a clasp knife.

It appeared Haji Mahomed the assailant had married the daughter of Koria Hussain. Haji resented the action of his father-in-law as he had sent away his wife to Murkat her native place. On Saturday, Haji went to his father-in-law and demanded the return of his wife. As the father-in-law did not agree. Haji is alleged to have whipped out a knife and stabbed his father-in-law in the chest and the abdomen

Police aid from Nagpada Station was requisitioned and Haji was put under arrest. The injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he is lying in a precarious condition.

QUIET IN MILL AREA ON SUNDAY

Perfect quiet prevailed in the Mill Area on Sunday, all the Mills being closed.

It is understood that the Congress leaders have continued their efforts to bring about a settlement between the strikers and the Millowners. A prominent Congress leader is stated to have been carrying on conversations with certain Millowners with a view to bring about an amicable settlement.

SAVING STRIKERS FROM STARVATION

Move In Kurla Municipality To Provide Grain To Destitute Families

(From Our Correspondent).

KURLA, June 10.

That the Kurla city fathers are not slow to realise the gravity of the situation created by the continuance of the textile strike for more than a month in the two local mills, is evidenced by the tabling of a resolution, which will come up for discussion at a special meeting of the Municipal convened for to-morrow.

Mr. C. N. Kalyankar has given notice to move the following resolution:—

That in view of the misery and starvation prevailing among the families of Mill workers on account of continuance of the strike in the Swadeshi and Coorla Mills, the expenditure of Rs. 400 per week, be sanctioned for providing grain to destitute families among the Swadeshi and Coorla Mills workers, for preventing the menace to public health arising from starvation among a large number of inhabitants of the town, the total amount to be spent for this relief not exceeding Rs. 8,000.

(b) That a committee (to be named in the meeting) of the member of the Municipality be appointed to supervise the distribution of the said relief or the amount of Rs. 8,000 be handed over to the Secretary, Bombay Textile Labour Union, i.e., to Mr. R. R. Bakhale, M.L.A. whatever the General Board decides.

In the meanwhile, the president is requested by the mover to call upon the Chief Sanitary Inspector and the Chief Officer to submit their reports in the matter.

SYMPATHY FOR BOMBAY STRIKERS

JULLUNDUR, June 9.

Resolutions, sympathising with the Bombay strikers and condemning police method and urging upon the unemployed to demand unemployment allowance from the Government, were passed at a well-attended Kisan Hazdur Conference held at Mur Tanda, in the Dasuhailsqa, under the presidency of Pandit Salig Ram Parashar, prominent Congressman of the Doads.—United Press.

Strikers Charged With Intimidation

NEW DELHI, June 10.

The Police challanged seven strikers under Section 7 of the Criminal Law Amendment on a charge of throwing stones and intimidating loyal workers.—A. P.

SEC. 144 EXTENDED TO SHOLAPUR

The Government of Bombay in an extraordinary issue of the Gazette published on Saturday extended for one month from June 12, section 144 directing the residents, frequents and visitors of the places included in the Revenue jurisdiction of village Degan, Taluka Sholapur, to abstain from organising or taking part in meetings other than those in connection with recognised Religious festivals, etc., on any road, public thoroughfare, etc., situate within the limits of the aforesaid places.

The orginal order was issued by the District Magistrate for two months commencing on April 12, apprehending breach of Peace on account of Mill Strike.

Farewell Party To Persia's Retiring Consul

A farewell party in honour of H.E. Mirza Hassan Khan Pirnazar, the retiring Consul for Persia was given by Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha, at the "Taj" on Sunday evening. There was a large and representative gathering, among those present being: H.E. Abdul Samat Khan, the new Consul for Persia Pir Ibrahim Saheb of Baghdad, Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastur, Messrs. Faiz Tyabji, A. M. Khajiji, Dinshaw Irani, Byram Karanjia, Chotani, K F Nariman, Abu Bakkar Beg Mahomed, Major Jalal Shah, Dr Solanki, Col. Meherwan Irani, Mr. M. H. Kazerani, Secretary to the New Persian Consul, and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. The Afghan and other Consuls were also present.

His Excellency Mirza Hassan Khan Pirnazar sails for Persia on June 21.

PAREL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Executive Takes Up Work Of Reorganisation And Appeals To Public

The Publicity Officer of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee writes:—

"In pursuance of the resolution of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress and in accordance with the instructors of Mr. K. F. Nariman, the "F" Ward (Parel) District Congress Committee has already started its normal activities and work of reorganisation of the Committee has been taken in hand.

COMMITTEE MEETS

Following the informal meeting of the members of the Managing Committee on Wednesday a formal meeting of the Committee was held on Saturday night. Mr. D. D. Wadia, the Vice-President of the Committee was in the chair, and the following members were present:—S. B. Mhadeshwar, Abid Ali Jafferbhai, C. K. Narayanswami, K. S. Venkateswaraier, L. V. Kondaya, Srimati Sonabai Velkar, Srimati Lilabai Jayawant, G. A. Todhankar, M. R. Shetty, S. V. Redkar, and R. A. Mhatre.

CONDOLENCES.

The Committee, at the outset, passed resolutions of condolences on the death in jail of Mr. L. G. Khanolkar, a member of the Committee and the death of Mr. K. D. Paduval.

NEW MEMBERSHIP BOOKS.

The following are some of the more important resolutions passed by the Committee:—

(1) "Resolved that all the old books of membership and donations are hereby cancelled and that new receipts will be issued on receipt of membership fees under the joint signature of the President and Treasurer of the Committee, namely, Mr. Jinabhai P. Joshi and Mr. Purushottamdas Narsidas."

The old books bear the signature of Mr. Purushottamdas Narsidas, the Treasurer, only.

CONGRESS MEMBERS AND ELECTIONS

(2) "Resolved that any person who is not enrolled as a member of the Congress in the books of "F" Ward District Congress Committee will not be a member of the Committee."

This resolution means that those who are not thus enrolled will not be eligible either for candidature or vote in any of the elections of the Committee.

RECOMMENDATION TO B.P.C.C.

(3) "This meeting of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee recommends to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee that Mr. K. F. Nariman be requested to place the case of the Bombay Textile Workers before the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress which meets at Wardha to take such action as will facilitate a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the Strike."

The enrolment of Congress members will be started immediately and the new books in this regard have already been printed. The Committee decided that each member of the Executive Committee may be given two books at a time and non-executive committee members may be given two books at a time on their depositing Rs. 6-4-0 for each book with Secretary of the Committee.

STRIKE RELIEF COLLECTIONS

The members of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee will go round the Ward to-day (Sunday) morning to collect funds for the relief of the Strikers.

"C" WARD MEETING

The Council of the above committee met on Saturday last and have resolved to start immediately enrolment of members. The membership forms are being distributed to the ward workers. The public at large is requested to help them and expediate the matter, as the time left for enrolment is very short. Persons desirous of being members can do so even at the committee's offices.

The Committee also expressed their deep sense of sorrow at the sad demise of two of their members, Messrs. Vithaldas Bhagwandas and Ratanlal Radhakishan who were also on the B. P. C. C. from this ward and have authorised the President to send condolence letters to the members of the deceased.

University Activities Must Be Expanded

Mr. K. T. Shah Will Move Important Resolutions At Senate Meeting On June 27

The following agenda will come before the meeting of the Bombay University Senate which will be held in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Wednesday, June 27 at 2 p.m.

MATRIC BOARD.

Mr. V. G. Dalvi will move:

"That in view of His Excellency the Chancellor's ruling on the question relating to the constitution, functions and powers of the proposed Matriculation Board, and in view of the resolutions passed by the Academic Council and the Syndicate thereon, the resolution passed by the Senate at their meeting held on 1st February 1932, in the matter of setting up a Matriculation Board be rescinded, and that the report of the Senate Committee suggesting the constitution, functions and powers of the Matriculation Board be recorded."

EXPAND UNIVERSITY.

Mr. K. T. Shah will move:

"The Senate is of opinion that, in view of the many commitments already undertaken, or to be shortly undertaken by this University, with a view to provide properly for the adequate expansion and extension of the University activities as also in order to co-ordinate the resources of the University with the obligations thereon, the Syndicate be requested to prepare a definite programme of University expansion and extension for the next five years, with due regard to the existing resources and obligations, both in Bombay city as well as in other centres of University education in the Presidency, suggesting ways and means for such expansion at the same time; and submit the said scheme for consideration, approval and sanction by the Senate."

REDUCE REGISTRATION FEE.

Mr. K. T. Shah will again move:

"With a view to broaden the corate of registered Graduates as much as possible and in order to make a larger educated public take keener interest in University activities and work, the Senate recommends to the Syndicate to consider the advisability of so revising the fee for registration of graduates as to make these fees the least burdensome upon the registered."

FOR PUBLIC SERVICES.

Miss G. J. Bahadurji will move:

"The Syndicate be requested to prepare concrete schemes for the systematic training of University students for every department of public service, e.g., the Post Office, the Railways, the Finance Department, as also for the Indian Municipalities, Co-operative Societies, Banks, etc., wherever recruitment of new officers is or may be through open competitive examinations. The Syndicate be further requested to submit such schemes, after approval by the other appropriate University authorities, for sanction by the Senate at an early date."

HIGH CHOLERA MORTALITY

158 Attacks And 87 Deaths In Presidency Reported In Week

The following is the official report of the health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending June 2:

PLAGUE

In the Presidency excluding Sind there were in all 32 attacks and 23 deaths from plague against 66-39 in the previous week. The returns by districts including town circles were as follows:—Satara 11 attacks and 6 deaths against 19-12; Dharwar 5-5 against 28-17; Bijapur 5-5 against 3-1; Belgaum 5-4 against 5-4; Sholapur 3-2 against nil; Ratnagiri 2-0 against 2-2 and Kanara 1-1 against 3-2 All possible steps are being taken in the affected areas to bring the epidemic under control

CHOLERA

The Presidency cholera figures for the week were 158 attacks and 87 deaths against 198 attacks and 88 deaths in the previous week. Poona District reported 57 attacks and 28 deaths against 64-38 in the previous week; Thana 55-41 against 44-31; Nasik 15-7 against 29-12; Ahmednagar 15-3 against 4-3; East Khandesh 14-5 against 3-3; West Khandesh 2-2 against nil and Bombay City 0-1 against 5-0.

SMALL-POX

The small-pox figures for the week are:—Nasik District 206 attacks and 38 deaths; Ahmednagar 74-6; Poona 64-7; Satara 58-7; Kanara 41-1; Thana 39-6; Belgaum 32-4; Ratnagiri 28-7; West Khandesh 12-3; Bijapur 11-1 Ahmedabad 11-10; Dharwar 10-0; East Khandesh 7-1; Panch Mahals 5-4; Surat 1-2; Broach 0-1; Kolaba 4-0; Sholapur 1-1; Nawabshah 11-2; Karachi 4-1 and Bombay City 3-2. Total 622 attacks and 106 deaths against 662 152 in the previous week.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

9 attacks and 5 deaths from Cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the Presidency during the week as against 20 attacks and 11 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad town reported 5 attacks and 4 deaths during the week against 11 attacks and 6 deaths in the previous week; Poona City 2-0; Sind Convict Gang, Hyderabad 1-1 and Bombay City 1-0.

INFLUENZA

One attack and one death from influenza were reported from Bombay City during the week.

BALANCED BUDGET FOR UNIVERSITY

Examination Charges Swallow Over Half The Amount Of Receipts

The Bombay University Budget estimates for 1934-35 show over Rs. 11 lakhs on the Receipts sides and the same amount on the Expenditure side. The Revised Estimates for 1933-34 have been shown at about Rs. 11,95,000, an amount almost equal to that of the preceding year.

SOME FEATURES

On the receipts side of the current year Examination Fees are budgeted to fetch over Rs. 7 lakhs, interest on securities and Government grants between them fetching an amount of about 2½ lakhs.

On the Expenditure side, Examination charges swallow over 5½ lakhs and Department charges consume over Rs. 1,60,000.

The Syndicate in the course of its observation says:—

MATRICULATION

There has been in the current year an increase of 1,150 students over last year's figure. In 1933 there was an increase of 1546 students over the figure of 1932. An increase of about 1,500 students during the Budget year has been anticipated. The number this year is 18,430 and the income for the next year has been estimated on the basis of 20,000 students appearing for the examination.

EXAMINATION CHARGES

Examination charges include several items, the largest of which is the remuneration paid to the examiners. The other items of heavy expenditure falling under this head are (1) the cost of printing question papers and lists of candidates (2) supervision charges (3) answer books and (4) mandap and furniture charges. In the Budget, only the remuneration paid to examiners and supervision charges are shown separately for the Matriculation and the other examinations. It may be mentioned that the Matriculation examination alone costs the University a sum of about Rs. 2,20,000 on the basis of the Budget figure for next year.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1934

"CAUSE OF INDIA"!

As we said when Mr. Churchill's allegations against Sir Samuel Hoare were referred to the Committee of Privileges, its findings were a foregone conclusion. There could not possibly be any verdict but that the Secretary of State was innocent—even in case he were, in fact, guilty. We agree with the "Daily Telegraph" that "the cause of India would have suffered a serious setback if there had been a contradictory verdict." For, by "India" the London journal naturally means India of the British Imperialists as embodied in the White Paper. From the point of view of the real India, certain incidentals are comparatively much more noteworthy. Britishers are, firstly, so keenly hostile to the so-called Fiscal autonomy of India that they would not even hesitate to repudiate it openly. But, secondly, the need for it did not arise; for, thanks to Mr. Mody, they achieved an alternative substitute to repudiation. It is a pity that the evidence is not to be published. But, then the cause of the "Daily Telegraph's" India would have suffered a serious setback.

"Free Persuasion"

As to the merits of the case "the Committe are satisfied that neither Sir Samuel Hoare nor Lord Derby so behaved that they should be held to have tampered with witnesses, or attempted improperly to alter the evidence given on behalf of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and other bodies associated with it." Rather significantly, however, "the report mentions that Lord Hugh Cecil desires to record a caution lest free persuasion of witnesses in the present case should be regarded as a guiding precedent." It is clear that, however the attitude of Sir Samuel Hoare may be characterised, it is not good as a "precedent." In other words "the free persuasion" Sir Samuel Hoare indulged in was not to be objected to lest the "cause of India" might have suffered "a serious setback."

Sir Samuel Hoare's Claim

In this connection we recall the speech made in the House of Commons by Sir Samuel Hoare himself in reply to Mr. Churchill's accusations. In that speech the Secretary of State voluntarily accepted responsibility for "persuading," shall we say, the members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to revise their views. Sir Samuel even took pride in his efforts claiming that otherwise he would have failed in his duty as the Secretary of State for India. There could, and can, be little doubt as to his claim being justified. Sir Samuel faithfully served "the cause of India," because, according to him, it is the spirit underlying the White Paper, and not the Diehard alternative to it, that will preserve India for British trade and commerce. Sir Samuel has been rightly acquitted and we congratulate him. But, as we said earlier, we are a little disappointed at the evidence having been withheld from the public. We are, however, looking forward to the debate on the report. It may or may not be one of the bitterest on record, as our London correspondent anticipates. India will welcome it because it may possibly throw some further confirmatory light on "the cause of India."

Harijan Sevak Sangha

The first annual report of the Servants of Untouchables Society, now known as Harijan Sevak Sangha, deals in considerable detail with the activities of the Central Board as well as the provincial committees of the Sangh. The most significant event has been the creation of the "David Educational Fund" for encouraging higher education among Harijans. A sum of Rs. 575 is being given every month in scholarships to 47 Harijan students. The provincial and district committees are also alive to the educational needs of Harijans and have distributed the major part of their resources by way of scholarships for college, school and primary education. A number of special day and night schools too have been opened for Harijans. While the Central Board is negotiating with the Local Governments with a view to securing increased aid for educational uplift of Harijans, the District Committees have been working to secure admission of Harijan children into ordinary Municipal and District Board schools. The branches of the Sangh have also been devoting themselves to relief of Harijans during famines, floods and epidemics but their activities were restricted by the limited funds at their disposal.

The Society is running four weeklies to bring about a change in the mentality of the pu towards Harijans. All the four journals are published under the general supervision of Mahatma Gandhi and their purpose is a continuous, persistent and enlightened education of public opinion, which alone can bri a real change in the attitude of caste Hindus towards their Harijan brethren.

The report, further, contains some valuable suggestions, which, if acted upon, would considerably stimulate and expedite Harijan uplift work. It is observed by the General Secretary that untouchability is the logical result of the caste system and can only be abolished with the abolition of caste system. It is, therefore, necessary, that a vigorous campaign against the caste system should be carried on and propaganda be done through all possible means. The higher caste should be approached not only through the Press and the platform but also through the medium of fine arts. Poetry, drama and films should all be employed in the propaganda for the removal of untouchability.

The Society, as it appears from the report, has been doing most useful and constructive work. But what has been done is not even a fraction of what has still to be done for the economic, and social uplift of the Harijans. The success of the Sangha will always depend on the measure of moral and financial support it receives from Hindus all over India. It is the duty of every well-to-do Hindu, therefore, to render all possible assistance to the Sangha and thus give proof of his or her concern for the cause of the Harijans.

How Britain Protects Her Shipping

There is nothing surprising in the reported decision of the British Government to assist British shipping with subsidies to enable the latter to overcome foreign competition. The present National-cum-Conservative Government has thrown overboard one by one the articles of faith long cherished by the Liberal and Labour Parties, and though MacDonald-Simon and Co., may continue to proclaim to the world that their anchor still holds, the veriest tyro knows that they have unabashedly surrendered their "Liberalism" and "Socialism" to the Tory junta in the Cabinet. Free Trade has been given the complete go-by and strident Imperialism holds sway in its stead in the schemes of the Government. Subsidies of any kind to trade and industry have been an anathema to both the Liberal and Labour Parties, but the MacDonald Government is proposing to utilise them to fight foreign shipping, especially that section of it which is enabled by State subsidies to compete with the British shipping trade and industry. The pretence of the British Government, however, that whatever subsidies will be given, will be to help overcome the competition of subsidised foreign shipping alone, and will not be directed against others who receive no such State subsidies, is too thin to hold water. All foreign shipping, whether subsidies by their respective Governments or not, will be equally affected by the British Government's plan.

It is stated that "no discrimination would be applied against foreign ships in carrying inter-Imperial trade"—for the reason that "about 90 per cent. of Imperial trade is already carried in British vessels and a discriminatory action against the small balance of foreign boats, it is feared, would result in retaliation against British ships carrying foreign trade." It will be noted that this concession to foreign shipping is made not because any question of "principle"—such as that of "expropriation" and so on, which Indians have so often heard from British merchants and their official sympathisers, whenever the question of reservation of coastal shipping to India's nationals has been raised in this country—would arise, but simply because the British Government thinks it impolitic to do so in the existing circumstances. The British Government and the British merchants and industrialists have evidently one set of economic principles to apply to their own country and quite another for use in India.

RUSSIA & FRANCE COMING TOGETHER

Soviet Celebrates Firdousi's 1000th Anniversary

(By ABDUL AZIZ AZAD.)

MOSCOW, May 14.

Soviet Russia has lost a great political and social figure in the person of V. R. Minzhinsky, the chairman of the United State Political Department (O.G.P.U.), who died in Moscow on the 11th of this month.

Minzhinsky was very well-known and enjoyed great popularity among the population of Bolshevik Russia; he was one of the most outstanding political organizers of our days, in charge of the most responsible institution of the U.S.S.R. the "O.G.P.U.", the "organ of the dictatorship of the proletariat", as it is called by Communist theoriticians.

Viacheslav Rudolfvich Minzhinsky was born in 1874. His father, a teacher helped him finish the University course and become a lawyer. As early as in 1895, he was active in the revolutionary movement. In 1902 he joined the Russian Social Democratic Party and in 1903 he joined forces with Bolsheviks, shortly after which he was compelled to leave Russia. He emigrated abroad and lived for a number of years in Belgium, Switzerland and France; he then returned to Russia, where he edited a newspaper.

After the Revolution in Russia, he was appointed People's Commissar of Finance, then successively hold the post of People's Commissar of Home Affairs, Consul General of the U.S.S.R., in Berlin, member of the Presidium the "All Union Extraordinary Commission" (CHEKA), then vice-chairman of the same institution, and finally in 1926 he succeeded the late Filix Dzerzhensky to the chairmanship of the "O.G.P.U." at which post he remained to the very last day of his sickness.

Minzhinsky's body lay in state till 11 p.m. on the 12th of May in the Hall of Columns, the same Hall where Lenin's body was placed on his death. Thousands of people visited the hall to pay their respects. At 11 p.m. the cremation took place; the urn containing the ashes was then put in the Hall of Columns.

At 5 p.m. on the 13th of May the funeral ceremony took place. The catafalque bearing the urn with the ashes of the deceased was carried to the Red Square on the shoulders of Joseph Stalin, President Kalinin, War Commissar Voroshilov, Premier Molotov, and other members of the Government. On the Red Square, where thousands of people had gathered, a military review took place. The catafalque was placed on a raised platform before the Lenin's mausoleum and the Soviet leaders made speeches paying tribute to Minzhinsky.

On the completion of the speeches the urn was immured in the Kremlin Wall, where the ashes of the leading people of Russia and other countries lie-John Reed of America, Clara Zetkin of Germany, Sun Kateyaka of Japan.

Poland And Soviet Union.

After a long delay, which, of course, caused great political anxiety both among the Baltic States and in the U.S.S.R., the Government of Poland signed the protocol prolonging the Non-Aggression Pact with the Soviet Union for a period of ten years concluding with 1945.

With the signing of this protocol, both the Soviet Government and Poland demonstrated their policy of the maintainance of the peace in Eastern Europe, as opposed to the challenging policy of the Hitler Government, which has rejected the Soviet proposal

(Continued on page 10).

OUR LONDON LETTER : : Debate On Privileges Committee Report Will Be One Of The Bitterest Held In The Commons

(From Own Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 2,
(By Air Mail).

With the reassembly of Parliament on Tuesday last, we are in a position to understand the position and programme of the Government. Judging from the programme of the Government, it is not very difficult for us to realise how little reality there is in the work in which the House of Commons will be engaged during the next few weeks. The Government started the summer show at Westminister with the Bill which gives statutory effect to the wages agreement in the cotton trade, which though good enough in its small way, is a mere trifle in comparison with the need for drastic reorganisation in Lancashire. This was followed by the authorisation of two million pounds for Palestine development, which in itself is an ironical comment on the obstinate refusal of the "National" Government to spend on development at Home. A week has passed but we have failed to notice even one attempt during the last five days to deal comprehensively with the pressing problem of unemployment.

Sedition Bill Opposed

Outside the precincts of Westminster intense feeling to fight the Sedition Bill is gaining strength. Last week, there was a huge united demonstration in London at which the Labour Party, the I. L. P., the Communists the Liberals and even religious leaders spoke. To-morrow we are having another mass demonstrations organised by the Anti-War Movement in many of the large towns of the country. If the Sedition Bil. were really "innocuous", as suggested by its Conservative supporters, it is hard to see why a man of the type of Sir William Holdsworth should denounce it from Oxford and why nearly a hundred dons and science workers of Cambridge should have signed the manifesto which demands the complete withdrawal of the Bill.

Britain's Role

But the foreign policy of the present Government is subjected to still further bitter criticism on account of the doings of Geneva. The speech of Sir John Simon at the Disarmament Conference has been looked upon as that of "the Attorney General of German Fascism." It is thus described because the speech of the Foreign Secretary rejecting Mr. Litvinoff's proposals for a permanent peace conference and a new guarantee pact shows clearly "where the forces exist which are impelling labouring humanity towards a new catastrophe". Feeling is now growing that the opposition of the British Foreign Secretary to the Soviet proposals is due to their desire to maintain the role of the holder of the balance of power in Europe. One of the critics of the Government asserts that the Soviet proposals, if accepted, may upset the British game. The strengthened position of France, coupled with the weakness of Germany, does not assist the British conception of equity which, under the banner of protection, is that of the role of continental arbitrator.

Armed Neutrality

But while the disarmament talks had been going on from day to day till they busted off on Friday, we have plenty of evidence to show that feverish war preparations can be seen on every hand. We have noticed that General Goering has delivered a speech about the need for a powerful new air force in Germany. This was followed by the French Government's decision to construct new fortifications near the Saar frontier. But the more active Japanese militarists launched a new pocket cruiser, while in the United States of America, President Roosevelt went to participate in the greatest naval review in his country's history. These facts culled from one day's newspapers show the feverish war preparations going on everywhere and emphasise the need for immediate awakening on the part of those who believe in pacifism.

Split In Tory Party

As Parliament has resumed its work after a brief holiday, the members of the Joint Select Committee and the Privileges Committee have once again been fairly active. This has naturally brought India once again in more prominence than before. On Tuesday last, the Committee of Privileges which is considering Mr. Churchill's charges against Sir Samuel Hoare, and Lord Derby met for the fifteenth time to consider its draft report. There was a general feeling that the report would be available during the course of the week but it is feared that as there are certain differences of opinion among its members on minor conclusions another week of discussions and consultations will be required to overcome them. Whatever the Committee's report, which we hope to obtain next week, Mr. Churchill and his followers from the Diehard camp seem to be determined to force the Indian question on to the hustings throughout the summer. The upshot of all this is likely to be a serious split in the Conservative Party, already divided on the White Paper issue. The possible effect of this split on the structure of the National Government is now known to be disturbing the Prime Minister and his colleagues as no other issue has done since the formation of the Government in 1931. Those who are opposed to the Government and to Sir

(Continued on page 10)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

EVADING THE CRISIS.

The Disarmament Conference has died once more, but, as usual, after reserving its right, so to speak, to revival for the purpose of dying again. Instead of discussing limitations of armaments and Disarmament conventions which, if persisted in, would have meant something more permanently fatal than recurring demises, the statesmen assembled at Geneva cleverly evaded time and circumstance by agreeing to a "compromise resolution." The compromise resolution adopted at the Bureau meeting after "felicitious speeches by Mr. A. Eden, M. Barthou and Mr. Norman Davis" relates to an invitation to Germany to return to the conference. The crisis may arise in consequence of Germany's refusal to come in or after her rejoining the General Commission. Meanwhile, the dead Disarmament Conference still lives.

A JUST DEMAND

In a statement to the Press demanding better representation of women on the Congress Parliamentary Board, Mrs. Zutshi of Lahore has said some hard things about men and their superior indifference towards women. We cannot protest against her attack for the sufficient reason that her grievance is quite just. We deny, of course, that "men are always ready to ignore us. Their age-long habits, old fashioned traditions are hard to break." Indeed, we recognise, on the other hand, that, as Mrs. Zutshi says, "during the Civil Disobedience Movement women left their homes, threw off the shackles which bound them and took their rightful place beside men, bearing the brunt of the battle shoulder to shoulder." And it is because we recognise all this that we urge on Pandit Malaviya and his colleagues to concede to women their rightful importance. The Congress Parliamentary Board should have at least two or three women in addition to Mrs. Naidu who is there in her own right as an All-India personality. The presence of women will prove invaluable to the Board.

SCANDALOUS.

An instructive disclosure was recently made at Folkstone at the Congress of the International Federation of the League of Nations' Societies. When the Gran Chaco war was brewing, an agent, it is reported by the British delegation to the Congress, of the best known British armament firm secured in six months an order for £1,500,000 worth of arms. At the same time a colleague of his in Paraguay was working with equal success! "While," comments the report pithily, "the delegate of the British Government was seeking with his colleagues on the Council of the League of Nations a solution of the trouble, licenses were being given for the export by British firms of over 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition to one belligerent and over 16,000,000 rounds to the other." Yet when the scandal of the supply of arms was exposed, British spokesmen, both in Geneva and London, raised their hands in horror, solemnly pleaded innocence and sought to foist the blame on others. If the Folkstone report is true, could hypocrisy go further?

OUTRAGE ON LIBERTY

Sjt. Nariman aptly characterized the Foreigners Bill recently introduced by the Bikaner Durbar as "a fresh outrage against the elementary rights of citizenship and liberty," at a meeting of the citizens of Bombay held at Blavatsky Lodge on Saturday, under the auspices of the Indian States People's Conference. The speeches made at the meeting correctly mirrored the public sentiment on this preposterous piece of legislation. It is impossible for a State to isolate itself from India and any attempt made in that direction besides being most objectionable constitutes defiance of obvious facts and circumstances which will injure the Ruling Princes themselves. The Maharaja of Bikaner, it was rightly recalled at the meeting, was an ardent advocate of Federation at the Round Table Conference and had also made a speech on the oneness and unity of India. It is strange that he should not know that the proposed Bill is not only against the spirit of Federation but also tends to widen the gulf that exists beween Nationalist India and autocratic princes.

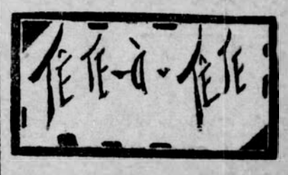
SECURING HOME & LIVELIHOOD

The U.S.A. Government are contemplating yet another measure for the security of livelihood to the unemployed. President Roosevelt has outlined a vast scheme of social insurance to provide security of home and livelihood. He hopes to present to the next session of the Congress a comprehensive plan covering the development and use of national resources for this purpose. Unemployment in America is not even half as acute as in India and already there exist State laws for the relief of the unemployed and guarantee of a decent living wage for every worker. In India, on the other hand, where unemployment is acutest in the world and where even those who are employed cannot earn enough to live even in modest comfort, the Government are proportionately unmindful of their duties towards the destitute millions.

Press Views

For The Entire Nation

A national struggle differs from a mere party campaign, and the Congress candidate seeks to represent the whole nation through its great voluntary organization and not merely this or that political party. He stands pledged to carry out the policy as determined by the national organisation, from time to time. He therefore, stands not only pledged to carry out Congress policy as it has been shaped in the struggle for national freedom particularly during the last 15 years under Gandhiji's leadership, but he is bound also loyally to accept and carry out the future decisions of the Congress whatever they may be. This is different from being pledged to a particular policy or set of policies, say for the furtherance of Free Trade, or Protection, or nationalization of industries, or the like. We can understand this position if we keep in mind the fundamental fact that the Congress campaign is not a campaign of a mere political party, but one organized on behalf of the entire nation as a part of its struggle for political independence.—"Hindusthan Times."



The film made by Roman Catholic authorities and showing the Vatican has been banned in Munich. And quite rightly too. For, wasn't Herr Hitler born there? And isn't Munich the city of the first Brown House?

* * * *

A meeting between Hitler and Mussolini is reported to be likely in the near future.

It is reported that the question of salutations between them is causing some difficulty. For, if the practices obtaining in Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy are to be followed, the German will have to say "Heil Hitler" and the Italian "Viva Il Duce." The two statesmen are wondering if it would be quite all right to do so.

* * * *

The Mody-Lees Pact is about to prove prolific.

In the course of a recent post-prandial oration, Sir George Schuster observed that the recent missions have done immense good and brought about understanding between the delegates which was appreciated in India by all who understood the position.

Yes. And these missions have also produced immense understanding among Indians too. And we all do appreciate—oh we certainly do—"the immense good and understanding between delegates."

* * * *

WHO MAKES WAR?

The manufacturers of it—we mean the manufacturers of arms.

* * * *

Congress seems to be on the brain of the Simla correspondent of the Anglo-Muslim daily of Calcutta.

The following is a specimen from a recent one-column sermon on "What voters should be made to understand."

'Beware of Congress propaganda' is what every voter should be told. Every political party in the country, that does not approve of the policy and the programme of the Congress has a duty to do when Congress organs have already begun to carry on a propaganda in favour of Congress candidates. Every non-Congress party and organisation ought to be active among voters as early as possible. Honest propaganda is needed and if it is carried on earnestly during the next four months, Congress organs' propaganda will not succeed in misleading those whose votes Congress candidates are anxious to secure.'

Our contemporary ought to have added—it is very necessary—that honest propaganda must not include, Sind, Frontier and Baluchistan questions—among a few others of the kind.

* * * *

Earlier in the same report the "special correspondent" says: "Congress does not represent the people of the country, the vast majority of Congressmen are Hindus, even among the Hindus there is a large section strongly opposed to the Congress, Muslims have nothing to do with it, etc., etc."

Then why this anxiety for "honest propaganda," and if it is all so very obvious why should the "voters be *made* to understand it?"

* * * *

"IS MARRIAGE A UNION OF SOULS?"

Asks a headline.

Yes. But the feminine soul remains the Paramount Power.

* * * *

After sixteen meetings presided over by the Prime Minister the Committee of Privileges unanimously found that Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Derby committed no breach of privilege.

The privilege of preserving India for the Empire, of course. But the 16 meetings were sixteen too many.

* * * *

Commenting on this the "Morning Post" says that there is no note of censure on Mr. Churchill nor does it appear that any of his statements is contrary to facts.

The statements were contrary to "tact" and expediency. Worse crime than stating even the truth.

* * * *

A new chapter opens, says the report, with Mr. H. P. Mody's visit to England last summer. The keynote of the conversations was the desirability of improving relations by co-operation and good-will.

Congratulations to Mr. Mody for inaugurating a chapter with India deserving no more substantial space in it than a foot-note.

Congratulations also for improving relations—but between whom?

* * * *

"Enthusiasm prevails among the Muslims of Gujarat on account of the election of Maulana Shaukat Ali as President of Ahmedabad session of the Muslim Educational Conference."

—United Press.

Why? Was there any danger of the Chairman of the Reception Committee deciding to continue in the chair as President?

TO MAKE GOOD DROUGHT LOSS

Roosevelt Asks For 525 Million Dollars

WASHINGTON, June 9.

Request for 525 million dollars to make gdod the drought loss is made by Presdient Roosevelt in a message to Congress declaring that future rainfall can only restore a small part of the ravages.

The President adds there was no prospect of shortage of human food but shortage of animal food threatens in a wide area.

The programme provides funds for work, purchase of livestock, loans to farmers purchase of farms which cannot pay and placing destitute families on new land.—Reuter.

CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE FORMED

(Continued from Page 1.)

political activities, the sentinel and the watchdog of the cause of people, enjoying the confidence of the whole population.

He hoped that the members would not commence the meeting in a spirit of criticism of what had happened and of what might happen. It was not the time for them to look behind. It was enough they had played a glorious part in the struggle for the country's freedom. He hoped he was voicing the sentiments of all those present, and he said that none of them regretted what had happened in the past. But every one of them was proud of the part they had taken in the struggle.

"I say that we are proud of our record," said Mr. K. F. Nariman.

DECIPLINE, KEY OF SUCCESS.

He appealed to the members to go ahead with the reorganisation of the Congress, working in a spirit of brotherhood, comradeship and observing discipline which was a secret of the success of the Congress. He hoped the citizens of Bombay would not be slow in responding to the call of the Congress and enrol themselves as Congress members in their thousands.

Referring to the session of the Indian National Congress to be held in Bombay in October, Mr. Nariman said, an informal Conference of Congressmen held in Bombay some days ago had tendered an invitation for the holding of the plenary Session in Bombay. He was very glad that that invitation had been accepted, and he hoped with the co-operation and assistance of Congressmen and the sympathy of the people, the 49th Session of the Congress would be a great session, greater than any session held before.

BOMBAY'S PRIDE.

Bombay, he said, was the birthplace of the Congress, and it was a coincidence that it would complete nearly 50 years when it meets in the city in October next.

An appeal to the people of Bombay to enrol themselves as Congress members was contained in a resolution moved by Mr. K. M. Munshi, and seconded by Mr. Ishwarbhai Patel which was as follows:—

"Resolved that the enrolment of Congress members for the current year be proceeded with, forthwith, and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee hopes that the citizens of Bombay will rally to the call of the Congress and enrol themselves as members of the Congress in their respective Wards."

The resolution was carried.

FRESH ELECTIONS ON AUG. 12.

The next resolution which was moved by Mr Abid ali and seconded by Mr. K. M. Munshi, decided upon holding fresh eltcions on Aug. 12, with a view to set up properly constituted Congress bodies. The resolution which read as follows was adopted:—

"In view of the Working Committee's resolution No. 7, passed at Patna on May 18, calling upon the Congress Committee to complete the new election before Aug. 31, all rules pertaining to the election of the B.P.C.C. and the various District Congress Committees in so far as they are inconsistent with the following, are hereby suspended for election purposes of the current year only.

The membership roll for the purpose of the election shall be closed on July 31, 1934. Any person who is not on the roll on that date shall neither be eligible to stand as a candidate nor to vote, provided that those Congressmen who are still in jail will be entitled to stand as candidates at the ensuing election and that any nomination on behalf of any such Congressman filed by any two voters of the Committee concerned shall be accepted as valid nomination. Such member on his release will only be entitled to take his seat on the Committee concerned only on his renewing his membership of the Congress.

The District Congress Committees shall invite nominations for the elections to the B.P.C.C. so as to reach the respective Congress offices on or before the Aug. 7, and in case of contest, polling shall take place on Sunday Aug. 12. The polling shall be open for 6 full hours. Time shall be fixed by the executive Committees of the District Congress Committees, according to local circumstances."

RECEPTION COMMITTEE

On the motion of Mr. S. A. Brelvi, the meeting formed a Reception Committee for holding the 49th Session of the Indian National Congress in Oct. The membership fee of the Congress Reception Committee is Rs. 25, and the first meeting is to be held on July 15. The original resolution was slightly amended, and was passed in the following form:—

Resolved that all members of the B.P.C.C. do hereby constitute the first members of the reception Committee of the 49 Session of the Indian National Congress to be held in Bombay in October 1934, provided that each member pays at least the minimum fee of Rs. 25, as per article XIII of the Congress constitution.

Resolved that the office-bearers of the B.P.C.C. shall be the provisional office-bearers of the Reception Committe to carry on the work of the said Committee till the Reception Committee elects its own office-bearers.

Resolved that a meeting of the the Reception Committee shall be convened on July 15 1934 to elect office-bearers and the various Sub-Committees.

Only such of the Reception Committee members will be allowed to take part in this meeting as will have been duly enrolled themselves as its mem-

MAKE CONGRESS SESSION SUCCESS.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu moved the resolution appealing to the citizens of Bombay for whole-hearted co-operation in holding the next session of the Congress in Bombay and making it a great and unique success worthy of the traditions of the city.

The resolution which was seconded by Mr. Nagindas T. Master was unanimously passed.

The Committee then adopted the resolution on the textile strike in Bombay. Mr. Purushotam Tricumdas moved:—

SYMPATHY WITH STRIKERS.

"The B.P.C.C., welcomes the resolution of the Working Committee sympathising with the textile strikers who are on strike, and declares its solidarity with the textile workers of Bombay in their heroic struggle against the attack on their standard of living. The Committee further notes with gratification that the Working Committee is considering the situation in this regard in various centres, and therefore requests Mr. Nariman and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to place the case of Bombay workers before the Working Committee and seek its effective intervention for a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the Strike."

"ECONOMIC HARIJANS."

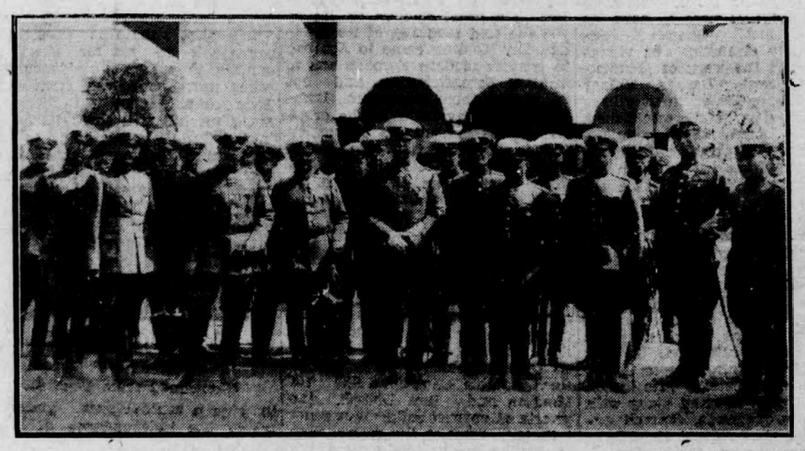
Mr. Tricumdas said that the strike was in progress for the last 46 days, and all of them were aware of the tremendous hardships and the heroic struggle the strikers were carrying on against heavy odds, because the Millowners were determined to starve the strikers to submission. He regretted the public apathy towards the cause of these "economic Harijans." In his opinion if they had exerted their energy on behalf of the Congress for the alleviation of the suffering and miseries of the "economic Harijans" who were actually starving in their midst, there would have been less starvation in the city. Mr. Vishwanath seconded the resolution which was passed unanimously.

Mr. C. K. Narayana Swami next, moved that the B.P.C.C. "appeals to the citizens of Bombay to contribute liberally towards the relief of the strikers and their faamilies, and make the efforts of the Relief Committee formed by the Congressmen in the city a success."

The speaker expressed his gratitude to the Marwadi Relief Committee which was the first body to respond to the cry of hunger of the strikers. Relief afforded by the Committee was, however, not commensurate with the needs of the situation, and it was up to other associations and particularly the public to come forward and make liberal contribution to the funds for the relief of starving strikers. Mr. Purshotam Tricumdas seconded the resolution which was passed unanimously.

The meeting then adjourned.

EUROPE'S NEWEST FASCIST STATE



With troops of Sofia garrison, commanded by General Solarow, occupying the whole city, Bulgaria was transformed into Europe's newest Fascist State in mail week. Strong detachments of soldiers were stationed before the Parliament buildings, public officers and all foreign Legations, while army aeroplanes cruised over the city ready to drop bombs if any sign of resistance should appear. While this was going on King Boris was nominating his new military Cabinet in the Palace. Photo shows: General Solarow with his officers in Sofia.

LITTLE ENTENTE & SOVIET RUSSIA

Diplomatic Relations Established

GENEVA, June 9

The Little Entente has proclaimed the recognition of a Soviet Russia.—Reuter.

The League circles are pleased at the news that Little Entente is establishing diplomatic relations with U.S.S.R.

Letters restoring normal relations have already been exchanged between Litvinoff and foreign ministers of Czechoslovakia and Rumania.

It is expected Yugoslavia will follow suit after the return of Foreign Minister from his present visit to Paris.

The move was regarded as a further step towards Soviet's admission to the League which is expected to be satisfactorily settled in September.

Meanwhile M. Litvinoff is working on a plan of pacts of mutual assistance in Eastern Europe in which in addition to Little Entente and France, both German and Poland have been invited to participate thought neither hove shown alacrity.—Reuter.

FAMOUS COMPOSER DEAD

Frederick C. H. Delius

(Special Cable)

LONDON, June 10.

The British composer Frederick Delius died at his home in France. He went blind a few years back.

(Frederick C. H. Delius, whose death is reported at the age of 71, studied music at Leipzig. His works include the opera "The Village Romeo and Juliet"; the choral works "Sea Drift" and "Song of the High Hills," and (for orchestra) "Brigg Fair.")

FEAR OF KIDNAPPING RACKET

Famous Racer Removes Children To England

(Special Cable)

NEW YORK, June 10.

Horace Dodge, famous Detroit motor-boat racer, accompanied by his son and daughter, left the United States for England owing to fears that his children may be kidnapped. They were escorted to the liner by a stalwart bodyguard who closly guarded the children since the arrival in New York. It is understood the children will remain in England indefinitely.

Sanatanist Demonstration Against Mahatma

AHMEDABAD, June 10.

A movement is afoot amc local Sanatanists to organise hostile demonstrations when Gandhiji arrives here. Volunteers are being enlisted for the purpose.—A.P.

Srinagar.—Admiral Sir Victor Stanley, brother of the Acting Viceroy died in Srinagar on Saturday.—A. P.

ANDREWS AND BIHAR RELIEF

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 9.

Mr. C. F. Andrews is broadcasting at the Cape Town station to-night and preaching at St. Georges cathedral to-morrow on the subject of Indian earthquake in order to secure sympathetic European support for relief of distress.

He will shortly proceed to Transvaal, Natal and Rhodesia on the same object.

IMBIBING THEM WITH "ROAD SENSE"

Experimental Crossings For Pedestrians In London

RUGBY, June 9.

Experimental road crossings for pedestrians at 60 places in Westminster and Halbourn, will come into operation in London on Monday. Regulations provide for the first time that pedestrians crossing the road elsewhere than at the crossings which are marked on the roadway will be liable on conviction to a maximum fine of £5, while the maximum penalty of £5 is provided for drivers of vehicles who ignore the regulations affecting them at these crossings which are at places where traffic is controlled by lights or police.—B.O.W.

Rebuilding Of Waterloo Bridge

RUGBY, June 9.

The London County Council will on Tuesday have before them the joint report of the Highways Committee and the Finance Committee, which recommends immediate steps be taken for rebuilding the 100 years old Waterloo Bridge of a width to carry six lines of road traffic. For over ten years the bridge has been out of commission owing to the subsidance of the piers due to lowering of the river bed caused by the scour of the stream which at this point bends sharply to the south below St. Pau's Cathedral.

Oneway traffic slowed down to walking pace is at present permitted over the bridge and a temporary structure alongside it carries cross-river traffic in the opposite direction.—B.O.W.

DINESH MAJUMDAR HANGED

CALCUTTA, June 10.

Dinesh Majumdar sentenced to death on a charge of attempted murder of a Police Official was executed early this morning at Alipore Central Jail.

He was first transported for life in connection with the attempt on the life of Sir Charles Tegart, the then Police Commissioner of Calcutta) at Dalhousie-Square, but escaped from Midnapore Central Jail, while undergoing the sentence there. He was subsequently arrested at Cornwallis Street following a revolver duel with a police party, when one police official was injured. He was then put on trial before the Special Tribunal at Alipore, on a charge of attempted murder of the official and sentenced to death which the Calcutta High Court be confirmed.—United Press.

"DANGER TO CATALONIAN AUTONOMY"

Deputies Protest Against Land Law & Withdraw From Cortes

MADRID, June 9

The Agelong Catelonian independence movement which, it was thought, ended with the revolution threatens to blaze up in consequence of General Alidad's promulgation of land law which the President of Catalonia describes as dangerous to Catalonian autonomy.

It expected the Catalan deputies will withdraw from the Cortes next week.—Reuter's Special.

RAIN STORM HAVOC AT SALVADOR

Shacks And Houses Submerged And Electric Power Lines Destroyed

(Special Cable)

SAN SALVADOR (Central America) June 10.

Considerable loss of life is feared as a result of a terrific rain storm at Salvador. The raging current swept through the capital carrying away debris, a hundred shacks and houses in the lower part of the town are completely under water. Electric light power lines are destroyed; traffic suspended and communications with the interior interrupted.

FIGHTING T. B. SCOURGE

Decline In Mortality In England

RUGBY, June 9.

The report of the Council of National Association for Prevention of Tuberculosis shows that within 20 years since the national scheme on the recommendations of the Departmental Committee on tuberculosis have been in operation, the morality in England from all forms of tuberculosis has fallen approximately 41 per cent.

In Scotland the decline in the mortality have been above 50 per cent. The death rate from tuberculosis in 1932 was the lowest ever recorded, and shows substantial reduction over that in 1931. The report states that facts justify the expectation that with a wider and fuller realisation of the purpose of the National Tuberculosis Scheme the final triumph is assured.—B.O.W.

ANGLO-FRENCH TRADE TALKS

Slow But Satisfactory Progress

RUGBY, June 9.

A slow but satisfactory progress has been made during the past week with Anglo-French trade discussions, and it is understood neither side is disappointed with the course of the proceedings. It is reported that the question of British import (?duties) on silk is proving a less stubborn obstacle to agreement than in the earlier stages of the negotiations.—B.O.W.

Mahasabha Pandits Leave For Japan

NEW DELHI, June 9.

Pandit Vishwabandhu and Pandit Dharmvir on behalf of the Hindu Mahasabha left for Bombay 'en route' to Japan, to-day, to participate in the 25th centenary celebrations of Lord Buddha.—A.P.

TERRORISM IN AUSTRIA

Railway Line And Bridge Blown Up But Express Escapes Disaster

BOMB EXPLOSIONS GALORE

VIENNA, June 9.

The Paris-Vienna Express narrowly escaped disaster engineered by the 'saboteurs' at Voecklabruck in Upper Austria.

The train stopped on the brink of a gulf at 2 in the morning, and found the bridge blown up. Traffic on the main-line now is subject to heavy delay owing to the circuitous crossing.—Reuter

Terrorist Acts

LATER.

In addition to the attempt on the Paris-Vienna express numerous terrorist acts have been reported throughout Austria.

The Heimwehr guarding tunnel Iueg was fired upon from the mountainside, one killed and one seriously wounded.

A Viaduct was blown up at Semmering delaying trains from Italy. The railwayline was blown up at Krems, presumably in order to interfere with the tour of members of the Diplomatic Corps as guests of Government.

The Danube steamer station was blown up at Nussdorf. A number of bomb explosions occurred elsewhere. A powerful bomb was found in the drawer of a desk in Prince Starhemberg's office by a carpenter engaged in re-decorating the rooms. Fuse was controlled by a clock so as to explode at the time when Prince was due in office.—Reuter.

HITLER'S VISIT TO MUSSOLINI

To Discuss About League And Disarmament

ROME, June 9.

When he comes to visit Sgr. Mussolini, Chancellor Hitler will travel by air to avoid crossing Ausiria after the events of last year.

The principal subjects to be discussed will be Disarmament and League of Nations.

Italians state that Sgr. Mussolini will counsel moderation with the object of preventing the armaments race and above all urge Germany to return to the League.—Reuter.

Emir Of Transjordania In Britain

LONDON, June 9.

A salute of 21 guns greeted the Emir of Transjordania on his arrival at Dover on his first visit to Britain. He will be the guest of the Government for three weeks. He will be received in audience by the King on Monday.

The King received in audience Mr. Cassels at the Buckingham Palace on his relinquishing the Northern Command in India.—Reuter.

HOUNDING OUT THE JEW

BERLIN, June 9.

Nazi plans to check Jewish commercial activity have been victorious in the case of the Ullstein family, the proprietors of one of the largest publishing houses in Europe who have abandoned all control and sold the remaining interests to a banking syndicate.—Reuter.

BARTHOU'S VISIT NOT LIKELY

PARIS, June 9.

Though M. Barthou has been invited to confer with Sgr. Mussolini it is unlikely he would go to Italy before Autumn, according to well-informed quarters, which declare there was no question of M. Barthou participating in the Mussolini-Hitler conversations.

The French Government considers direct contact between M. Barthou and Herr Hitler at present premature.—Reuter.

CUBA FREE

Treaty With U. S. Eliminates Intervention

WASHINGTON, June 9.

The right of the United States to intervene in the affairs of Cuba has officially ended with the exchange of ratifications by the new treaty between the two countries.

The treaty eliminates the Platt amendment adopted by Congress in 1901 entitling the United States to intervene if necessary to protect American lives and property.—Reuter.

RELATIVES TO SUFFER!

For Sins Of "Traitors" Who Escape From Russia

NEW SOVIET DECREE ISSUED

RIGA, June 9.

When "traitors" escape from Russia their relatives will be punished with imprisonment, forced labour and banishment to Siberia whether they themselves are guilty or innocent, according to a decree issued by the Soviet Government.—Reuter.

EDWARD BURGE DEAD

Father Of Assassinated Midnapore Collector

LONDON, June 9.

The death has occurred of John Edward Burge aged 83 of broken heart.

He never recovered from the shock of assassination his son at Midnapore nine months ago.—Reuter.

ECHO OF OLD DISPUTE

Trouble On Sino Burma Frontier

LONDON, June 9.

The rumours of the trouble on the Sino-Burma frontier, investigated in London, prove to be the echo of an old dispute, namely, the Chinese objection to the British mineral survey party crossing the frontier.

The incident was settled when the British Government gave an assurance to the Nanking that the party had not infringed Chinese sovereignty.—Reuter.

ACTRESS FINED FOR SMUGGLING

PARIS, June 9.

The well-known actress Jenny Dolly was fined 140 thousand sterling for smuggling a ring worth 50,000 sterling into France.

Three days' imprisonment which was also inflicted was remitted under the First Offenders Act.—Reuter.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

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6, Ravelin St., Fort, Bombay. Tel. No, 22560. Telegraphic Address: "Kadambari."

Readers' Views

Sir Manmohandas Ramji's Disclaimer

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the statement issued by the Joint Strike Committee and published in the issue of this paper on the 8th instant, I am to say that the statement is far from being a correct one. Without going into the details which I do not think it necessary for me to do at this stage, I want the general public to know that I have no connection whatsoever with the Crown Manufacturing Co. Ltd. I am not at all a partner in the Agency firm of the said Company and am not on the Board of their Management. I do not hold even a single share of the said Company. The statement therefore saying that I have a substantial interest in the affairs of the Crown Mill is entirely untrue and my name is unnecessarily and wrongly joined with their efforts to restart the said mill.—Yours, etc.,

MUNMOHUNDAS RAMJI.

Matriculation Examination

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to a letter in your issue of the 5th instant on the subject of University examinations signed, "One connected with education," it seems that the writer speaks of the French Paper on "reliable authority," only and not of his own knowledge. If he is himself ignorant of French, he ought not to offer comments, which are bound to prove misleading and unfair.

As for his facts, they are quite wrong. There has been no re-examination of the answer books, either because the first examination gave woeful results, or because of any other reason. I need not therefore labour that point any further.

As regards his concrete suggestion that Paper-setters should not be rank outsiders, but those connected with the teaching of the subject,—so far as this year's Paper-setters are concerned, his suggestion is completely borne out, as both the Paper-setters of this year were connected with a school or a college, and may, therefore, be presumed not to be outsiders in the subject.—Yours, etc.,

ONE OF THE PAPER-SETTERS AND MODERATORS.

Income-Tax Payers And Assembly Elections

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In connection with the forthcoming Assembly elections, one important point deserves immediate public attention.

According to the present Election Rules, every person paying income tax has a vote for the Assembly. About those income-tax payers whose names already appear on the electoral rolls, there is no need to speak. I have in mind the large class of holders of securities, debentures or shares who, though not liable to pay any income-tax, have the tax at 32½ pies per rupee deducted from their income at source, and who do not apply for or get full refund of the amount deducted.

I submit that all such persons must be considered as income-tax payers with a right to vote for the Assembly elections. For it cannot be denied that income-tax on a portion at least of their income is assessed and collected by or on behalf of the Government themselves and these persons, whatever the reasons acquiesce in such collection of tax, by not applying for full refund.

It is upto some public-spirited prospective candidate to get the above view tested, confirmed, and accepted by the Government, so that a considerable number of persons will be immediately enfranchised. The trouble is certainly worth it if only for the value of the vote, especially in a country aspiring to Self-Government.—Yours, etc.,

VOTER.

June 9.

Marwari Vidyalaya

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—I congratulate the Principal of Marwari Vidyalaya on getting 88.5 per cent. results this year at the Maatriculation. The institution is the only one of its kind in the Bombay Presidency teaching through the medium of Hindi that sends all the students to the examination, i.e., no one is denied the form; and, inspite of this leniency, the results are good. The number of Marwari students is increasing year by year. This year ten Marwaris appeared and all the ten passed, the first boy being a Marwari, a matter for pride for the community.

The institution is exclusively for the services of "Saraswati" (godess of learning) and not for "Kuber" (god of wealth) and hence the results. We heartily wish that other institutions will follow the example of this institution and elevate the teaching profession and maintain its sanctity. Many of our modern institutions are out for making money, thus killing the very purpose for which they are established.—Yours, etc.,

HARI PRASAD GUPTA,
Hindi Pracharak.

65, New Hanuman Lane,
Kalbadevi, June 9, 1934.

Lighting In Cinema Theatres

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—The cinema going public of Bombay is fully aware of the strain put on their eyes on account of the sudden lighting of the theatre during the interval and after the show is over. In darkness, the retina of the eye gets itself used to a particular kind of light waves and one is even able to see things around him with a certain amount of clearness. A sudden change in the vibrations of these light waves causes a strain on the eyes. What they should really do is to light the theatre during the interval and after the show is over with half lights instead of lighting it to its brightest capacity. To bring the lights to the theatre's half lit capacity the intensity of lights should be increased slowly and with methodical alteration of lights. This is usually done in Western theatres by a play of lights of different colours such as green, blue, yellow and white or mixtures of these colours. The play of light should at least take two to three minutes so that the eye slowly gets accustomed to the bright light.

From the medical point of view, the present method of lighting during the interval and when the show is over is very unhealthy and most objectionable. In the interest of their patrons, I hope, the cinema authorities will give full consideration to this suggestion.—Yours, etc.,

S. P. NAIR.

A Query

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be highly obliged if any of your readers could let me know, through the columns of your esteemed daily, if there is any Film studio in Bombay or any other place in or outside India which takes up educated young persons for training in the art.—Yours, etc.,

B. L. KHANNA, M.A.

The Daly College,
Indore, C. I.
June 7.

Public Scavanging

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—I would request you to give publicity to the following few lines in the interest of Harijan service in particular.

In the city of Dhulia from the 8th ultimo I have been doing scavanging work for three hours in the morning. During the month ending on the 7th of June barring four Sunday holidays and four others on account of other business I have done this work for 23 days. Out of these 23 days 13 were devoted to scavanging, 26 public urinals in the best way possible. These twenty-six include one in Amalner also.

There are 25 public urinals in the city of Dhulia, all of which I have cleaned once. Nine days were devoted to cleansing lanes and their adjoining places in the locality of "Mochis" in Deopur which is a part of Dhulia. Rubbish was heaped together and two kaccha-built gutters were also cleansed. Mochi Wada cleansing is still in progress and hence incomplete. Amongst the so-called untouchables the mode of living of Mochi is dirtiest.

One day was devoted to cleansing of two latrines in Sevaram wada. Both water and disinfectants were freely used and thus even the adjoining gutter was thoroughly cleansed and the whole of the dirt was removed. Along with the urinals one day even the two latrines of Marwari gentlemen and a gutter were also cleansed. Thus 23 days were employed in cleansing and nearly sixty hours were spent in actual physical labour.

On all the days mentioned above Dr. Kelkar, the Municipal Health Officer supplied me with the necessary cleansing materials and a Bhangi to aid me in my work. The principal work which the sweeper did was to fetch water necessary for cleansing the urinals for two days of urinal cleansing. Mr. Chindhu Patel of Vasmar worked with me. At Chinithanatoo, a village in West Khandesh, he did scavanging work for about a week. In the Mochi Wada scavanging work Mr. Amrute, too, helped me for three days. At Amalner, in East Khandesh, Mr. Wagh of Erandol rendered good help to me in urinal cleansing.

From the experience which I have got of this work I have to make a few suggestions. Although city cleansing or village cleansing is the work of Municipalities, Local Boards, Village Panchayats or Government village Uplift Mandals, lately established, still there ought to be complete co-operation of people with them. People also have got to learn to prefer their complaints to them in cases of any insanitariness which they notice. Unless the people themselves care to stand on their own legs in matters of sanitation, services rendered by Municipalities or other Local Bodies will be of little avail. Arogya Mandals, Harijan service League also must hence forward give their principal attention to this work. "I may also suggest that Congress Committees also must take this work in hand along with khaddar propaganda, Council entry etc. I may request the Working Committee of the Congress which is to meet at Wardha on the 12th to make this suggestion to all the Congress Committees.

When I made a request to a responsible member of Dhulia Municipality that members of municipalities or other similar bodies should themselves do public cleansing work every day or at least get this work done by sweepers under their direct supervision for half an hour everyday he replied: "Why half an hour every day, it may be said every member has done a good deal of work even if he devotes "half an hour every week' to this public cleansing work. "This shows how far municipal or other bodies are inattentive to this work. Individual members have been inattentive so far. Nevertheless I would like to request them to give their proper attention to this work in future. Members on Sanitary Boards should be so elected that they would have such a work done under their direct supervision for half an hour at least every day in their respective wards.

It is unnecessary to dilate upon the importance of proper sanitation. The fact is there that this work has not being properly attended to upto this time. It is unnecessary to lay any emphasis upon the importance of such a work by actually mixing up with the Bhangis from the removal of untouchability point of view. A solid foundation of social reform from below can be laid if a regular campaign of such a nature is undertaken by municipalities, village Panchayats, Government authorities, Arogya Mandals, Harijan Service Leagues, Congress committees, social service Leagues and responsible citizens.

I conclusion, I would request all public bodies and private citizens also to bestow proper attention to what I have said above and have some effective work done in this respect.—Yours, etc.,

GOPAL SADASHIV MADANE.
Dhulia, June 9.

True Conversion

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The spirit-life of conversion is turning away from evil to good. Selfishness and sensuality, passion, anger and avarice, wrong thought, speech and action, killing, stealing, cheating, telling a lie and commiting adultery are evil; love and good thought, purity, righteousness, law-abiding, harmony and progress are good.

Founders of great religions of the world are of one mind; they enjoin turning away from good to evil. Jesus says, "Weigh all things and hold fast that which is good," and enjoins love of God, brethren neighbours, friends and enemies. Zarathushtra proclaims the voice of God, "Choose good, not evil; be good, not mean," and enjoins Ashem—the five-fold good of purity, righteousness, law-abiding, harmony and progress. Krishna says, "Follow Sva-Dharma (the law of each one's conscience) and enjoins action without passion and devotion without distinction; Buddha traces sorrow to birth and rebirth to craving for earth-life (sensual life), and enjoins renunciation of craving for earth life by following the noble eight-fold path that begins with right seeing and right resolving. Mahomed says, "There is only one God," and enjoins Faith in Him and faithful resignation to His Will; he further enjoins respect for true prophets who preceded him. Founders of true faiths had life and death struggle with the custodians of false faiths they opposed; they could not make people turn away from evil to good without turning away from their Church to a new one The present problem of religion is quite different. All current faiths have deviated from the life and teaching of their first founders, and require clarification and rectification, moralization and spiritualization. The present problem of conversion is that of turning away from distinctive religions of bargain that are in conflict with one another as well as with science and philosophy to the universal religion of morality in which all the founders of the great religions agree. No substantial good can accrue from changing one debased coin for another; what is needed is exchange of genuine gold coin for current debased coin. Who so understands that desires each community professing a great religion to live by the life and teaching of its founder. Dr. Moulton came to Bombay to convert modern Zoroastrians to original Zoroastrianism, and not to convert them to modern Christianity. Conversion to the original Zoroastrianism is conversion to the original Christianity. A Parsi convert to Christianity became a Christian clergyman; a Parsi intending to become a Christian convert went to him for advice. And he was advised to stay in his ancetral religion and live right life in accordance with the teachings of Zarathushtra.

In short, the present day problem of conversion is the problem of purification and initiation into the mystery of universal religion. As a rule to which there have been some notable exceptions like Dr. Moulton and Rev. Dhanji, the priests of current religions are not initiated. That is the reason why conversion means to them turning people away from their ancestral faith to exchange one debased coin for another.—Yours, etc.

May their eyes open:

J. K. DAJI GH & G.
Hill Road, Bandra.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 8).

Samuel Hoare have already started the story that the Privileges Committee came to the conclusions which were adverse to the position of Sir Samuel Hoare and therefore influence was brought to bear on it once again to find a way out with a view to find the India Secretary and Lord Derby "not guilty" of the allegations made against them.

Baldwin-Churchill Fight

At the close of the week's session on Friday night, a strong rumour was current that a struggle between Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Churchill for the body and soul of the Conservative Party is likely to commence immediately the reports of the two India Committees are out. All over the country the partisans, I am told, on both sides are stirring up angry passions in preparation for the crucial meeting of the Conservative Party Conference, when Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Churchill will fight out the issue to the bitter end. Already severely tested by vital differences of opinion on international and Dominion matters, the additional strain placed upon the Government's strength and cohesion by this new crisis may easily prove to be the breaking point. Incalculable factors are at work, says the correspondent of a weekly newspaper, who adds that Mr. Baldwin's prestige and honour—his whole political career—are at stake. Lord Sankey's presence in the Government also depends upon a generous handling of the Indian problem. Any weakening on fundamental points must lead to his resignation. Other members of the Cabinet who are under the Diehard searchlight are Lord Irwin and Sir John Simon. Lord Irwin is affected by past acts and personal pledges that he has given in tightly binding himself to the principles outlined in the White Paper. The position of the Foreign Secretary is not so precarious as he has done well, from the Conservative point of view, to be forgiven for his shortcomings on the India issue.

MacDonald—"A Good Tory"

But the position of the Prime Minister is certainly affected to a considerable extent in spite of the fact that, as a clever man who knows how to get out of awakward situations, he is not so strongly committed to the White Paper. In private, he has been known to say that he is "a good Tory" on India, but when the clash does come the Premier will find it difficult to escape from his associates, as there is no love for him in the Churchill-Lloyd-Page-Croft camp, In the country itself, the Tory Party, which counts most in British politics to-day, is split from top to bottom. Those of us who have the privilege of witnessing the activities of the Tory wire-pullers from both sides always have a hearty laugh to notice that Baldwin and Churchill missionaries are ceaselessly at work intensifying the division in different constituencies. The fact is the leader of the Conservative Party is at present in command of its central machine but in the local associations, Churchill and the anti-White Paper brigade have a deep and abiding hold. In Lancashire the Tory rank and file is waiting until the report of the Committee of Privileges is published to stage a tremendous demonstration of resentment and recrimination. Whatever reasons are given for the drastic revision of the Lancashire evidence, they will not prevent the hurricane of protest now working up.

The situation will be made still worse by the debate on the Committee of Privileges report, which will be one of the most bitter which the House of Commons has heard for many a long day. When that debate is over, the scene will be set for the final conflict in which one side or the other must be driven from the Tory Party. If Mr. Baldwin wins, Mr. Churchill will most likely go into definite opposition, to the National Government taking with him anything from fifty to hundred Tory members. If Mr. Churchill wins, the fate of the National Government is sealed. Even if it is only a drawn battle its credit will be very badly shaken.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE COMING TOGETHER

(Continued from page 8).

to sign a mutual pact guaranteeing the independence of the Baltic States.

Mr. Litvinov proposed to Colonel Beck, the Polish Minister for Foreign Affairs, during his visit to Moscow on April 13th, a ten year prolongation of the Non-Agression Pact. Colonel Beck, however, hesitated to give a conclusive replied even after his return to Poland.

Meanwhile, two important incidents occurred; the prolongation of the Non-Agression Pacts between the Soviet Union and the Baltic States, and the refusal of Germany to sign a pact guaranteeing the independence of these Baltic States. On this latter display of Germany's imperialist policy, the Polish Government changed its attitude and sealed its diplomatic friendship with the Soviet Union by Prolonging the Non-Agression Pact.

The most interesting clause of the Protocol signed, makes it clear that neither Poland nor the Soviet Union "were bounded by any obligations or statements directed against the interests of the respective signatories of the protocol". Another clause makes it clear "that the Soviet Government and Poland renounce all claims to territory lying beyond their frontiers, as fixed by the Riga Peace Treaty.

Commenting on the prolongation of the Protocol "Izvestia", the official Government organ of the U.S.S.R., states: "The new move in the history of the Polish-Soviet relations is undoubtedly of immense importance in the strengthening of peace in Eastern Europe and peace in general. The Soviet Union is definitely trying to block the way to all those who are attempting to break the present peace."

Franco—Soviet Friendship.

Franco-Soviet diplomatic and cultural relations have been steadily improving and strengthening. As it is well-known, French influence in Czarist Russia was so strong that Russia was called a "colony" of France. Almost all the important industries of Russia were in the hands of French capitalists. With the French language and culture so deep-rooted in the court-life of the Russian aristocracy, Russia, of course, followed a Francophile policy.

The situation, however, shifted to the other extreme immediately after the Russian Revolution. Not only were all French investments confiscated but her influence was completely eliminated here.

France remained hostile to Russia for a number of years. France organized intervention against Russia, blockaded her and then declared a boycott—did all that was possible to injure the young Soviet Regime. But history was against France. All her hostilities proved futile, besides she suffered materially in the loss of the Russian market.

Now we witness the relations between France and the Soviet Russia becoming friendly and normal, this new policy is in great part due to the efforts of Herr Hitler. A number of important treaties and agreements have been concluded between the Soviet Union and France, among them the Pact of Non-Agression.

Fear of Germany has forced France to look abroad for new and strong friends. She finds one in the Soviet Union, The Soviet Russia, on its part, does everything in its power to make these friendly relations fast. It reciprocates to each friendly step taken by France.

Among the latest steps in the sealing of the Franco-Soviet friendship is the issuing of a French newspaper in Moscow "Le Journal de Moscou," the opening of number of schools in Moscow for the study of French; a number of instructors, have been invited to lecture in the Academy of Aviation. And now a large and well composed delegation of French savants have arrived in Moscow to deliver lectures, and read treatises in Soviet scientific institutions. Among the delegates are Professors Lemuan, Goss, Cellere, and Academicians Jacob Adamar, and Rego. The delegation is headed by the Academician Perren.

Artificial Rain.

After carrying on experiments over a number of years, Soviet scientists have finally succeeded in producing artificial rain in Turkmenia, where is there is no rainfall 250 days in the year.

The problem of rain being of the most vital not only for the agriculture of the U.S.S.R. but for the entire world, the Soviet Government has established a special Artificial Rain Institute in Moscow to solve this important problem of the 20th century.

Mr. Fedoseev, the director of the A.R.I., gave the following brief account of this last successful experiment, made by the members of his Institute: "Experiments were carried out last year in Leningrad with powerful electric energy appliances giving highly favourable results, under laboratory conditions. A special conference of scientists shortly afterwards was convened, where it was decided that the problem must be solved within the next year or two.

"This time the experiments were carried out near Ashkabad in Turkmenia, with the aid of a chemical apparatus, the workers of the A.R.I. produced a cloud on a clear and cloudless morning, which subsequently precipitated in the form of rain."

This problem of creating rain is of immense important to the Soviet Union as many of the main grain-producing areas of her constantly suffer from drought—Volga Velly, Central Asia Kazakistan.

1,000th Anniversary Of Firdousi.

Soviet literary circles are showing much interest in commemorating the 1,000th anniversary of the great Oriental poet of Persia, Firdousi, the author of "Shah-Nameh."

The anniversary which takes place this month, will be celebrated alike in Moscow, Leningrad, Tashkent, Samarkend and other Oriental countries of the Soviet Union.

The Oriental Institute of All-Union Academy of Science will hold a special session in Leningrad in conjunction with the State Hermitage Art Galleries.

The Hermitage Art Galleries are organizing an exhibition devoted to Firdousi and his times, which will be opened shortly.

A Soviet Printing House is making reproductions of the manuscript copy of the poet's historical epic "Shahnameh", which is kept in the Saltikov-Shchedrin Public library in Leningrad.

The All-Union Academy of Science is preparing an anthology of Firdousi's works by notable Persian scholars.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Volunteers For Congress Session

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has decided on the formation of the Reception Committee for the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress. This raises the question of Bombay presenting the best volunteer corps during the Congress sessions. The other day a reference was made to the usual drawbacks that are noticed among the volunteers during the sessions of the Congress. These could be easily avoided if young men, who are anxious to serve the Congress, are trained properly. It seems to be the impression of many that the Reception Committee has at its disposal no less than 80 volunteer corps, in the city. All of them have got their uniforms and band. Why not have them instead of starting a new volunteer corps involving expenses for uniform and training? No doubt there are more than two thousand young men in the city who are members of one or the other of 80 corps in the city. But the question is: Will they be able to cope with the work of the Congress sessions, which demands a great deal of discipline and patience? If the very same young men were trained and acquainted with the sort of situations that have to face, Bombay will be able to present the best volunteer corps that ever served a Congress session. But if such a corps is to be raised it cannot be done in a fortnight or a month. They must be trained, trained and trained. The Reception Committee must take on hand immediately the work of training.

Kolhatkar Jayanti

Preparations for the celebrating the Jayanti of the late Mr. Achyut Balwant Kolhatkar, which falls on June 15, by his friends and admirers as well as certain institutions are in progress. Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar was a journalist and author of great repute. He conducted several journals during his life time. He was first associated with "Kesari" of Poona. In Bombay he started the "Sandesh", a Marathi daily, which earned great popularity. Mr. Kolhatkar felt the pulse of his readers and introduced several popular features in the columns of his paper and made it a lively journal. He was, to a great extent, responsible for creating on a large scale the habit of newspaper reading among the masses. He was one of the wittiest of Marathi writers.

To commemorate his memory a volume containing collection of his writings was published last year on the 2nd Jayanti Day and, it is understood, that another volume will be published on the forthcoming Jayanti Day which falls on June 15. It is hoped the public will muster strong at the meetings to be held on that day to pay a tribute to the departed popular journalist.

Municipal Printing Enterprise

The Bombay Municipality has after all started a small printing press of its own and it is hoped it will develop into a big printing press so that all Municipal documents could be printed there. The credit for this initiative, however, goes to the Schools Committee, which, with a view to teaching printing work to their students started a small printing press at Foras Road Marathi School. This press has a treadle machine and a hand press and two teachers were employed to teach printing as well as other subjects during the schools hours.

Some standard forms of the Schools Committee are printed at the press. The Municipal Commissioner, however, recommended a larger printing press so that forms and small books could be printed there and greater savings made in the charges for printing. This new press will run on the ground floor of the Improvement Trust Building and the Standing Committee have sanctioned Rs. 10,000 for the purchase of machinery. At present more than a lac of rupees are spent on printing only and if this experiment proves successful, further machinery will be installed to cover more important printing work.

PLEA FOR UNITED FRONT

Bugga Mal's Appeal To Punjab

AMRITSAR, June 9.

Ch. Bugga Mal who was convicted during the Martial Law regime at Amritsar sends the following:—

I respectfully pay my cordial thanks to my many friends who have sent me messages of love and greetings on my release from jail after 15 years. I also thank those friends of mine who mean to honour me by giving parties. But I think that it does not look well on my part or on the part of others to give and accept such parties, when many of our dearest comrades in the fight for freedom are still rotting in jail. Nothing could give me more pleasure than the sinking of all differences between various parties existing in the Punjab and their giving one united front in the fight for freedom. The money to be spent in giving me parties, would be better utilised if spent in the right direction for the achievement of our goal.—United Press.

MUSLIMS ATTACKED BY CO-RELIGIONISTS

Alleged Hurting Of Religious Feelings By Film

NEW DELHI, June 10.

Opposition to the screening of "Sair-E-Paristan" took an ugly turn when after Friday prayers in the Jama Masjid, a religious fanatic belaboured and inflicted minor injuries on the face of a Muslim who pleaded that the film did not hurt the religious feelings of Muslims. A prominent Muslim leader was also attacked, but he escaped. Police are investigating.

The film, however, continues to be shown without any other untowards incident.—A. P.

THE FUTURE OF DEMOCRACY

Will Modern Dictatorships Last?

It is not surprising that there is a disposition to despair of parliamentary democracy and all that we associate with it in the spirit and the habits of tolerance, writes Mr. J. L. Hammond in the "Spectator." Most people who have reached the age of forty look back to a time when it was assumed that the world was moving, however slowly, to something like general self-government. Admirers and critics alike of the French Revolution divided Europe into two sets of societies: the societies that had assimilated and those that had resisted its ideas. The chief troubles of the world seemed to most Englishmen to come from this unbroken mass of despotism. We could say of the French Revolution, as of the Roman Empire, that it was a profound misfortune that it had stopped at a line drawn across Europe. The War fell naturally into this perspective. Aulard put it that mankind was back to 1789, resuming the struggle between freedom and authority. When the United States came into the War this aspect was given still greater importance. Wilson thought that in overthrowing "this menace of combined intrigue; and force which we now see clearly as the German power, a thing without conscience or honour or capacity for covenanted peace," he was making the world safe for the spirit of Washington and Jefferson. Where Wilson saw 1766 and Aulard 1789, Englishmen saw at stake such British institutions, as parliamentary government, free speech and toleration. Victory seemed to give democracy a free hand and a great part of the map of despotism was broken up into parliamentary States. Yet within fifteen years parliamentary government had lost territory that seemed secure before the War and the prestige of the ideas of 1766 and 1789 stood much lower than in 1914. If the people over forty recalling the struggles and hopes of the nineteenth century are disillusioned, those who are too young to remember that century see all the failures of democracy and cannot remember the failures of pre-War Europe. It is easy to find intelligent young men who believe that there was nothing much wrong with the world before 1914, and that all our troubles were manufactured at the Peace.

FIRST CASUALTY.

It is pleasant in this depressing atmosphere to turn to a book like Mr. Hobson's little work on democracy and to see that, intent as he is, like most thinkers of his school, on reforms that are not too easy of achievement under the slower processes of parliamentary rule, he is confident that the apparent successes of intolerant government cannot last. Modern dictatorship has a character of its own, whether it is, as Mr. Hobson puts it, "dictatorship of the right or of the left, of the self-assertive strong or of the self-assertive wise"; it is not like the eighteenth-century government of France or England, afraid of popular education and trusting to general ignorance and inertness of the basis of its rule. It is more like an old Greek tyranny, aiming at captivating and holding the popular imagination. Mr. Aldous Huxley has a good account of it in the "Yale Review," where he describes the emotions and desires that have found expression at different times in popular religions and shows how modern tyranny seeks to satisfy and exploit them. The distinguishing feature of these dictatorships is that they have learnt the art of propaganda. Mr. F. A. Simpson has said somewhere that the first casualty in every war is the truth, and of the arts of war that of propaganda developed during the Great War as much as any other. The modern dictatorships rest on this discovery. They seek, as Mr. Hobson puts it, "so to dominate by cooked history and biased propaganda the minds of the young as to mould them into a common standard of belief, emotion, aspiration and conduct."

"ENDLESS TALK."

Dr. Lindsay in his interesting little book on the Essentials of Democracy replied to Mussolini's contemptuous criticism of democracy as "endless talk" by showing how the vitality of a society depends on discussion and on the existence of a great many groups in which people are using their minds together. It is here that the ultimate distinction between the two kinds of societies is to be found. Mr. Hobson describes the raw material of the uninformed democracy as a normal indifference to public affairs, interrupted by tidal waves of enthusiasm, fear ro hate. You can do or attempt one of three things with this herd mind. You can leave it alone, confining education to your own class and trusting to your police to keen enthusiasm from dangerous expression. That was the plan of eighteenth-century England. You can try to educate it in such a way as to preserve its primitive force and to dirert it as and where you want to, making it your own weapon. That is the plan attempted in Germany, Italy and Russia. Or you can try to educate it in such a way as to give it independent qualities of intelligence and temper, seeking for the basis of your society in a unity that is not merely the unity of the closed mind. That is the method attempted in the democracies that remain true to the old traditions of toltrance.

TRADITION OF TOLERANCE.

For some purposes, at a time when obviously great changes are needed if society is to manage its most pressing problems and escape its most manifest dangers, the method of a popular tyranny seems extremely effective. But can it last? Will it in fact develop and maintain the qualities that are necessary if it is to succeed? Here two thinkers, often in disagreement, take the same view. Dean Inge in his address to the Classical Association on Greeks and Barbarians, thinks like Mr. Hobson that all spiritual and intellectual life will be strangled under these new dictatorships, "far more tyrannical, more searching in their inquisitional terrorism than the rule of any Tsar, Emperor or Sultan." Dean Inge points out that Hellenism survived the loss of Greek political liberty just because free thought was not extinguished. Dean Inge's allusion suggests a contrast that has a direct bearing on our present conditions. What are the problems that are baffling our modern world? Peace, disarmament, free trade. Now the most successful experiment ever made in the management of those problems was made by the Roman Empire in the first two centuries of its history. "For the first time after unceasing war," says Rostovzteff, "the civilized world enjoyed a real peace; the dream of the leading spirits of the Ancient World was at last realized. Small wonder that economic life showed a brilliant revival throughout the length and breadth of the Empire." The leading spirits of the modern world would be profoundly thankful if they could hope that a historian describing the world after 1940 could write as Roztovzteff can write, describing the world after 27 B.C.

But if you want the explanation you have to study in Dr. Tarn's book on Hellenistic civilization the spread of Greek ideas, Greek science, Greek culture. If the wide world known as the Roman Empire with all its different races, customs, religions, lived at peace with a free trade in goods and ideas, this triumph was due to the combination of Roman law with Greek thought, to the Roman genius for government with the unchecked intellectual influence of the Greeks under a system of which the most important feature was its tolerance. If Augustus had been Hitler what would have become of that experiment? In the modern world the tradition of tolerance is strongest in British history; the result partly of temperament, partly of accident. Unfortunately, that tradition is losing strength, as anybody will see who compares Fox's superb speech in May, 1803, answering Napoleon's complaint of our hospitality to the Bourbons with the fate of Trotsky, or who watches a powerful Government rewarding the patience of the British people under the severest strain by a measure of which so great an authority as Professor Houldsworth warns us that it restores the abuses from which the Whigs delivered England in the eighteenth century. Men who are not dismayed by the experiments of the Continent in intolerance may well tremble when a people that has kept the light alive ceases itself to care about its best tradition.

EQUALITY OF SEXES

Effective Collaboration Between Men & Women In Public Life Can Materialise Only With Equality Of Opportunity And Status For Both

Slowly through the years the realization of the injustice, of the harmfulness, of enforcing an artificial inequality between two naturally equal things has grown. An original conception of equal, though different, sexes has been long lost but it is now rapidly being rediscovered and accepted. So rapidly, in fact, that one finds that since 1919, 14 nations have written into their Constitutions that men and women are equal before the law and, among women themselves, there has grown a unity, now closely knit internationally, for equality, equality of opportunity, equality of status, writes Helen A. Archdale, Chairman of the Equal Rights International, in the "Christian Science Monitor."

The movement among women may be traced through education, to occupation, to citizen status, to equality, culminating in the present demand for the world-wide equalization of the sexes.

One can follow the course of the women's movement in many countries, very clearly in Great Britain where the horror expressed by many over the proposal to instal what was then called "Higher Education for Girls" can still be remembered. This merely meant the provision of schools for girls with a standard of education similar to that then provided for boys. Emerging from the few schools, girls found the universities barred, further academic education barred.

THE NEW WOMAN.

But the same force was at work and gradually more opportunities for education were opened. Emerging from the universities, these educated British women found the professions closed. Medicine had been won with the winning of entry to university medical courses; the law, architecture, veterinary surgery, the stock exchange, the ministry, accountancy and the diplomatic service were closed. The diplomatic service, the consular service, the stock exchange, many church ministries, remain closed; others opened in and about 1920. In 1918, a partial and, in 1928, the complete franchise was gained. The House of Lords still refuses admittance to women peers, of whom Great Britain possesses about score, who are also excluded by law from the House of Commons, but who have the franchise.

A century ago, it was possible to describe with truth the position of women thus:

> "Men's theories about what they wanted from women have varied ..... Never, down to a time that is almost our own, have any large numbers of them thought of her as a creature whose place in the universe was as independent and as important as their own."

This statement appears in I.B. O'Malley's "Women in Subjection: A Study of the Lives of English Women Before 1832," published last year.

How far can woman herself share this blame? Did she not take and use the path of sacrifice until it became under her feet the path of selfishness? Did she not forsake spiritual meekness, which is the acme of strength, for a material dependence, which is the depths of degradation?

Losing sight of spiritual values, woman weighed her virtues in the material scales of marriage and motherhood. Not true motherhood, but motherhood desired for the pleasure of possessing and with all the sentimentality which attaches to the word lulling her to be satisfied that the physical act of childbearing was motherhood in its entirety.

Yet, in spite of mistakes and misunderstandings, all the time the thought of the equality of the sexes lived, as it must live, being immortal.

In none whatever among the many conceptions of creation or of its own beginnings which the inquiring human mind has put forth does the idea of a superior sex or an inferior sex appear. The conception of sex superiority and sex inferiority appears much later in our world time history and is even now on the way to disappear again.

A REQUEST FROM LEAGUE.

In 1932, the Thirteenth Assembly of the League of Nations had before it a report from the Secretary-General in which were summarized the opinions of women's organizations, given in reply to a request from the Council of the League for advice as to how best to increase the collaboration of women in the work of the League. The report reads in part as follows:

> "They (the women's organizations) are of opinion that equality of status is a pre-requisite to effective collaboration of women in the work of the League of Nations."

The international unity now obtaining among women is well exemplified here. The different organizations have widely different "objects" yet all, with one voice, express that fundamental truth: "Equality of status is a pre-requisite to effective collaboration."

The essence of true collaboration is, surely, that all give of their best, all give to their utmost. To list all the restrictions which still prevent effective collaboration of the two sexes would require much space but it may be briefly stated that in 1934 they are showing themselves particularly in the refusal of paid employment to married women; in the industrial field there is a mass of special legislation and regulations for women, largely restrictive; in the professional field there are still many closed doors.

The above are only a few of the restrictions imposed by law and by regulation; of the unwritten and customary, such, for instance, as the refusal of British compositors to admit women to the composing room, there are legion. The latest form of the unwritten but effective restriction may be seen in the developing corporative states where a section is named "the women's section." There is no corresponding "men's section," all others being named from the occupation of its members. This naming will certainly tend to the segregation of women in the section called "women's" and to their exclusion or grudging and difficult entry into other sections. "Effective collaboration" will thus be rendered the more impossible.

PRINCIPLE OF EQUALITY ACCEPTED.

Although there is a more general acceptance, although 14 nations have, within the last 14 years, written in their Constitutions that men and women are equal before the law, yet it is not possible to say with perfect truth that women in any nation do not find themselves treated differently from their male fellow citizens; they may still find inequality of status or, more often, of opportunity; they may come up against restrictions; nevertheless, the principle the essential principle of the equality of the sexes, is accepted.

It is a significant fact that the new and reorganized nations are among those which have relinquished the old conception of superior, indicating male, and inferior, indicating female. They have returned to an allegiance to the fundamental principle of equality. Among these are Czechoslovakia, Spain, Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Danzig, Irish Free State, Russia and China.

To compare this newer conception with the position in some other countries which have not undergone transformation but retain old established conceptions: in France, women, while enjoying considerable opportunities in many fields, are still subject to the remains of the Napoleonic Code and are still not citizens of France; in the United States, there remain traces of the same Napoleonic Code in some states and inequality still lingers in federal law; in Great Britain, as has been shown earlier, woman is still only about three-quarters of the way to equality before the law and in fact; in Italy, the position of women is far behind, even some branches of education being still denied to them.

Half a century ago, in what Christian Scientists accept as the textbook of their Science, that modern revelator, Mary Baker Eddy, expressed her preference for the First Commandment and declared, in "Science and Health," p. 340: "One infinite God, good ..... equalizes the sexes ....."

One does not claim that the insertion of abstract rights in written constitutions is that equalization of the sexes which Mrs. Eddy saw, but it is a big and stable addition to the foundation. It is a sign that humanity is desiring that "completeness" of masculine and feminine which is "true harmony"; is turning from the many gods to the one God that shall equalize the sexes."

Woodrow Wilson, Father Of League Of Nations

'No One Else With The Power Had The Conviction, Says Mr. Frederic Bell

Since proposals for "reforming the League" are being made in various quarters, and since of these proposals are found to contain most curious implications regarding the connections between the League Covenant and the Treaties of Versailles Trianon, St. Germain, and Neuilly, it would seem most desirable, says Mr. Frederic Bell, that the real position should be clearly understood by all friends of the League. The subject is of great importance. A number of thoroughly misleading statements as to the origin of the covenant have appeared in press articles and seriously mistaken views on that matter have been epressed in public by several speakers recently.

The position is that the League Covenant and the Treaties of Peace of 1919 came from two entirely dicerent sources, whilst the connection between the Covenant and these treaties is a technical one.

TREATY OF VERSAILLES UNJUST.

Take the Treaty of Versailles: it may be divided into three main sections; one, comprising the political parts drawn up by the statesman and diplomatists in the Paris conference, solely concerned with terms of settlement with Germany and the outcome of a complex series of compromises arrived at mainly among the statesmen representing the governments of great Powers. It contains much that is just and still more that is manifestly unjust and uuwise. The other two sections are: Part one of the Treaty, the Covenant of the League of Nations, and part thirteen. the International Labour organisation charter.

Both of these are international conventions, like the Universal Postal Union convention or the International Red Cross Convention capable of standing alone and open to all states without distinction.

Both do stand alone and unconnected with the Versailles or any treaty for each state which has signed them, but has not signed the treaty of Versailles or any of the other treaties of 1919. That they are integral parts of the Versailles treaty only concerns its signatories.

And there was at first no question of putting the Covenant in the peace treaties. It was several weeks after the draft covenant had been published, on 14th February, 1919, that Wilson decided to insert the Covenant in the Treaty to be made with Germany.

Having worked out its draft covenant, which was substantially a work based on proposed constitutions for a League of Nations written during the war, the committee presented it to the conference and published it to the world for suggestions on 14th February. In March the committee heard representatives of states, neutral in the war, respecting changes which they desired.

Following the reception of proposals from delegates of thirteen states including Argentina, Chile, Columbia, Denmark, Holland, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland, the committee revised its draft, and on 11th April, gave the covenant of the League of Nations its final form, and at once set up an organising committee of the League, which held its first meeting at the Hotel Crillon, Paris on the 5th of May, 1919.

The Paris Conference adopted the final text of the Covenant on the 28th April. Wilson had secured the League of Nations as an integral part of the general settlement long before the Versailles treaty was completed and before the rest of the treaties were written. The Treaty of Versailles (in its first form) was presented to the plenary conference on the 6th May, 1919, and the final draft of the treaty was handed to Germany on 16th June, 1919.

The history of the League's origin goes far back and the Covenant is the ultimate product of an immense volume of thought and work. The projects for a league prepared during the war are its real ancestry and its true authors are Woodrow Wilson, Viscount Cecil, Leon Bourgeios and men who collaborated with them.

To Wilson is due the everlasting honour of having succeeded in establishing the League: "A living thing is born" he said. He had the power to gather together the liberal and pacific forces of all countries and the aspirations of millions for a new order. "No one else with the same conviction had the Power." "No one else with the power had the conviction."

FORCED ON GREAT POWERS.

It has been stated, sometimes, by people who could have had ample opportunity of knowing that the statement was untrue, that the Covenant was produced by the Great Powers. So far is that from being the fact, that it would be a nearer approach to the truth to say that the Covenant was thrust upon the governments of some of the powers in 1919.

It is implied that the League is an institution comparable with the Holly Alliance of a century ago and that the League is regarded by the principal Powers of Europe as a means of perpetuating the Treaties of Versailles and Trianon in their original form.

Such statements can only arise from an abysmal ignorance of the nature of the League itself and of the history of the movement which led to a widespread acceptance, in pre-war years and during the War, of proposals to reform diplomatic methods and to create a permanent international system for the better regulation of international affairs.

Woodrow Wilson summarised this great object when he proposed the establishment of "a general association of nations, formed under specific covenants, for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike."

COMPROMISE OF CONFLICTING OPINIONS.

The statesmen who drew up the Versailles and other treaties were not all in agreement. A conflict of opinions and desires arose in the Conference. Some men wanted a vindictive and bayonet-ridden settlement; others were seeking a liberal and lasting peace founded on just principles. Some men looked back at the past and relied on militaristic plans as the only hope for the security of their countries; others looked far ahead and desired reliance for security and justice to be placed on a new collective system. Neither side had its way completely; compromises resulted.

But Wilson, and those who supported him, secured, at any rate, that the subjects on which compromises with Clemenceau and others holding militaristic views became necessary were matters of a transitory nature. The more permanent matters were arranged in accordance with Wilson's wishes.

Then, seeing that some statesmen were reluctant to commit their governments to such a reform of diplomatic usages as full acceptance of the Covenant entailed, Wilson realised that the League might never come into being at all, unless the Covenant was embodied in the Treaties.

Had the Covenant not thus immediately become a treaty obligation for each State which ratified the Treaties, some nations might not have entered the League for many years. In making the Covenant Part I of each Treaty, a technical connection was established. But the Versailles treaty, for example, does not affect the Covenant. The Covenant affects the Traty. The League does not act as an instrument to fulfil the provision of the Treaty of Versailles and the other Treaties. But the machinery available for the mitigation of these Treaties and for the maintenance of peace whilst inevitable changes and revisions of clauses are carried out, consists of the League created by the Covenant.

BRITISH SEDITION BILL DENOUNCED

Beginning Of A Long Process Of Repression Says Prof. Laski

The Council for Civil Liberties held at the Kingsway Halls, London, in mail week, the biggest meeting that they have organised so far in opposition to the Incite to Disaffection Bill. The Church of England was represented in the person of Dr. Hewlett Johnson (the Dean of Canterbury), who took the chair, and the speakers were upholders of every shade of opinion from the centre to the extreme left, says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian". Mr. Fenner Brockway was able to congratulate the council on having brought together on one platform spokesmen of official Labour, the I. L. P., and the Communist party. Sir Herbert Samuel sent a message which ran, "The measure is one to which on various occasions I have expressed my opposition, and I am sorry that my absence will prevent me from joining in the meeting of protest.

Dr. Hewlett Johnson explained that he was present as a Christian minister who thought that the Christian religion made it his bounden duty to seek truth and to help other people to seek it. He pleaded for the throwing open of windows instead of the stiffling of discussion. He could not understand why this bill was ever brought forward.

"Is it," he asked "because men are getting gravely dissatisfied with living in semi-starvation in a world of plenty." Was it that the Government faced with a collapse instead of trying to lead its [illegible] to prevent anybody else from doing so?

TRUTH NOT A MONOPOLY.

Mr. Milner Gray, chairman of the Executive of the National Liberal Federation, said that he spoke for his federation who at their recent conference at Bournemouth had passed a resolution condemning the bill. "There is no evidence at all," he said, "the Attorney General admitted it—that his Majesty's Forces are being seduced."

If ever in modern times democracy was in danger it was to-day, and freedom won through many generations could disappear in a night. "Truth is not the monopoly of one man, or class, or group. It emerges from the clash of conflicting opinions. You cannot kill ideas with force."

Mr. D. N. Pritt, dealt in detail with the legal defects of the bill and the vast range of cases in which its provisions might be unjustly applied. It is plain, he said, "that the principal object of the introduction of this bill by this Goernment was to try to arm themselves with a weapon which would enable them to suppress any expression of pacificism, Communism, Socialism, or indeed when it suited them anything except Hailshamism."

Major C. R. Attlee described the bill as "a wretched, mean, class, partisan measure." The offence under it would in effect be not what a man did, but what he was. The question of intent to commit an offence would involve consideration of what a man's state of mind was while he had in his possession documents which might cause disaffection.

THE CONVENIENT WEAPON.

"It is," he saiad, "a convenient weapon to use against political opponents, and it will be used in the main against those least able to defend themselves. It is our duty to see that we do not suppress opinions even if we object to them, and to overcome them by reason, not by force."

Professor H. J. Laski considered that the real reason for the bill was that the police had for years exercised illegal rights of search, and that the Government wanted now to regularise the position for the future. If we let this bill go through it would be the beginning of a long process of repression.

Miss Maude Royden considered that the armed forces, who in the event of war would pay the first price, should have the means of watching, criticising, and, if necessary, overturning this or any other Government. They might also be brought into the class war, and they more than any body else should have the opportunity of knowing what the class war really meant, and what alone would bring it to an end.

Mrs. Dora Russell, Mr. Fenner Brockway, and Mr. Harry Pollit also spoke, and the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

"This meeting emphatically protests against the increasing tendency to repressive legislation, not only in this country but in the British Colonial territories, and in particular against the Incitement to Disaffection Bill, which constitutes a grave attack upon the traditional liberties of the British people, and in particular of the working-class organisations. Recognising that the amendments to the bill already wrung from the Government by the force of organised public protests are of minimal value in reducing the menace of the bill, the meeting demands the complete withdrawal of this measure."

TRADES UNION CONGRESS PROTEST.

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress yesterday recorded a profect "against the (incitement to Disaffection Bill." The council adopted a resolution in the following terms:—

"This General Council record their strong opposition to the bill, believing that it constitutes a very grave threat to those liberties of the subject that have been won over many generations of struggle. In the view of this council this bill is grave danger to the principles of democracy."

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CROP CONFERENCE APPOINTS RICE RESEARCH COUNCIL

Simla Session Urges Removal Of Export Duty And Pleads For Special Freight Rates

The following is the concluding portion of the proceedings of the Crop-Planning Conference, which commenced its sessions at Simla on Saturday morning:—

Discussion then turned on the specific motion carried in the Advisory Sub-Committee (which prepared the detailed agenda) that in view of the present world conditions in the matter of rice-production, no Provincial Government should ordinarily offer any stimulus to an increase in the present area under rice. (Minority on the sub-committee consisted of representatives from Bengal, United Provinces, Sind and Central Provinces). At the Conference also opposition was voiced.

Sir Fazli Hussain cleared the ground by reiterating the general view that there was no over-production of rice either in India, as a whole or in any province.

OVER-PRODUCTION.

Mr. Narasimha Raju, Madras, unofficial adviser, pointed out that the Burma representative had admitted that there was over-production in that province. For, Burma produced seven million tons and exported half of that after its own consumption. Then, in Siam and Indo-China, there was surplus of three millions making a total surplus of six and a half millions. This huge surplus in Burma, Siam and Indo-China was bound to come into India.

Mr. McKerrall, Director of Agriculture, Burma, said that over-production in Burma did not mean that there was a large stock in hand. But the agricultural expert, Government of India, quoted figures to show that the world position in the matter of rice was definitely deteriorating.

Mr. Wodehouse (Burma Chamber of Commerce), explained that never at the end of any one year had there been any large carry-over, certainly not more than half a million tons. The suggestion that there was over-production seemed to have risen rather largely from decline in India's overseas trade in rice. As for Burma, there had been a tendency for Burma's export to increase into Indian provinces. Out of two million three hundred thousand tons, 850,000 tons were marketted overseas to foreign countries and India 1,100,000 tons. There remained one and a quarter million tons to be disposed of between now and December. Hence, it would be highly inadvisable in the interests of Burma and India herself that the available surplus should be in any way restricted or decreased.

Sir Fazli Hussain brought the attention of the Conference to the resolution against any stimulus to increase in the present area under rice.

Dr. Burns sponsored it opining that it was a necessary warning in view of the definite danger of surplus.

DANGER TO BENGAL.

Mr. B.B. Mukerjee (Bengal) saw in the resolution danger to Bengal making herself self-sufficient and at any rate he objected to the Bengalees being compelled to use more of Burma rice which was inferior to the Bengal rice.

Sir Frank Noyce queried: How do you expect Burma to take Bengal jute unless they export rice to Bengal?

Mr. Mukerjee: If Burma does not want our jute, we do not want to thrust it on them. But we do not want inferior rice thrust into Bengal.

DIVERGENT OPINIONS.

In view of the divergent opinions expressed Sir Fazli Hussain said that the object of the Conference was to reconcile the interests of the various provinces as far as possible, and suggested as a practical proposition a modified formula, namely that the present world conditions in the matter of rice production be borne in mind by the Provincial Governments which may be contemplating an increase in the present area under rice.

Mr. B.S. Kamat (non-official adviser, Bombay), did not want any resolution on the subject.

Official representatives from the provinces supported the modified proposal, which was carried.

EXPORT DUTY SHOULD BE REMOVED.

The general proposition, warning the rice-cultivator, against the contemplating cultivation, having been passed, the Conference discussed the proposal of the sub-committee that, as soon as the financial circumstances permit the export duty, on rice, should be removed.

Mr. Hood expressed the Madras Government's anxiety in this regard and wanted very early action.

Bengal Government's representative supported Mr. Hood's view. Central Provinces and Burma joined. But Punjab, United Provinces, Sind, Assam and Bihar did not wish to offer any opinion. Beyond recording these opinions, the Conference came to no definite conclusion on this point.

SPECIAL FREIGHT RATES.

On the question of the revision of railway freights the Conference noted with satisfaction the Railway Board's position that though general reduction in freights on agricultural commodities was not practicable they would offer special rates to particular movements of special crops after consulting Agricultural officers and the new marketing staff.

FRESH IMPORT DUTY.

As for rice imported into India the Conference discussed the proposition (passed by the sub-commitaee) that the import duty of one rupee four annas per md. of rice and fifteen annas per md. of paddy be imposed.

Sir Joseph Bhore referred to the interest which the legislators had taken in this question and informed him that the matter was under reference with other Governments. The matter was thus engaging the active consideration of the Government of India. At the same time, he explained that there must be some delay in such matters. He warned the Conference against any action which might tend to retaliatory measures by other countries on certain agricultural products of India.

RESEARCH COUNCIL ON RICE.

The Conference adopted the sub-committees recommendation for a standing committee of Agricultural Research Council on rice to be financed from the funds of the Council.

As for the suggestion of the Director of Agriculture, Madras, that the quota be fixed for rice from Burma into Madras Ports the sub-committee yesterday was opposed to it in principle and today the Conference left the matter to the Government of India.

IMPROVE PURCHASING.

The Conference took up the question of wheat. The sub-committee yesterday rejected by six votes to four a resolution that keeping in view the world position in production and trade in wheat it was undersirable that the area under wheat in India as a whole should exceed thirty-three million acres.

Mr. Richards (U.P.) sponsored this in his personal capacity.

Sir Miles Irving, Punjab, Revenue Member, opposed it remarking that the Punjab would like to start an "Eat more wheat" campaign. He thought the real problem was how to improve the purchasing power of the people.

Mr. Burt, Agricultural Expert, warned the Conference against unmanageable surplus of wheat and while he was not against the increase in wheat consumption, he said the fall in the prices of wheat affected the cultivator and so there should be restrictions of area of wheat cultivation. But the Conference was not in a mood to pursue the suggestion of restriction of cultivation and so preferred to discuss another suggestion adopted unanimously in the sub-committee that no fresh stimulus be given to the expansion of wheat cultivation and every effort be made for substitution of other crops for wheat.

Mr. Gorwalla, I.C.S., Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage Canal Scheme, Bombay, wanted to lead off Punjab in the matter while Sir Miles Irving wanted Sind to take a hint from the resolution. The resolution was under discussion when further consideration was adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

Saturday's Proceedings

SIMLA, June 9.

The Crop Planning Conference concluded its session to-day.

Sir Fazli Hussain said that the Conference had proved to critics that for many years past the provinces had been doing their best to see that every acre of land was used to good purpose and while in the matter of staple crops like rice and wheat it had been established that there should be no restriction, they had been able to decide that about two million acres could be brought under cultivation for linseed. The Conference sat for three hours and a quarter to-day and rapidly went through the business and mostly approved of recommendations of Advisory Committee.

Among other decisions the Conference agreed to recommend that Government of the United Kingdom be approached with a proposal to impose an import duty on all foreign fats, oils and oilseeds which compete with oilseeds produced in the Empire. The Conference suggested that the question of protection to dairy products of India be referred to the Tariff Board. The programme of the Crop Planning for the various provinces was also decided on to serve the immediate needs and sugarcane seemed to be the favourite crop which every province wished to encourage.

WHEAT RICE AND COTTON.

Conference further recommended the creation of a Standing Committee on wheat of the Advisory Board of Imperial Council of Agricultural Research on the same terms as those suggested for the Committee on rice.

The Conference next took up question of cotton. Mr. Burt explained that Central Cotton Committee had appointed sub-committee to deal with the question of increase in total area and selection of varieties to be cultivated. That sub-committee had recommended extension of certain type of cotton which is grown in C. P. and which proved successful both in Indian mills and United Kingdom mills. The C. P. Agricultural Department had adopted the scheme and were pushing it this year. Second suggestion was that Sind should grow long staple cotton with a view to replace foreign cotton imported by Indian mills. Sind could produce all the 150 thousand bales needed for the purpose. Sind had already made considerable progress in that direction.

As regards jute the Conference left the matter untouched as it did not concern other provinces and was already under enquiry by a special committee in Bengal.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

An interesting discussion followed on dairy products and the sub-committee's proposal to protect such products which were or could be produced in India.

Col. Oliver, Animal Husbandry Expert, said that India produced 500 to 600 crores worth of dairy products and imported one crore from abroad. This one crore could also be supplied in India as India had ample dairy products if only they could be transported to big cities by some organisation.

Mr. Hood felt that there was danger in putting a protective duty before the industry came into being.

Mr. Mudaliar moved a vote of thanks to Sir Fazli Hussain, Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar, a Vice-Chairman, and Mr. Vaidyanathan, statistician.

The motion was adopted and the conference then dispersed.—A. P.

BARODA ENTERTAINS LUNAWADA DEWAN

State Officials' Tribute To Mr. Rajah's Ability

BARODA, June 9.

Mr. Tribhovandas J. Raja, Dewan of Lunawada was entertained here as a State guest and was shown round various institutions and the Raj Mahals, the Museum the Jhaverkhana, the General Hospital, etc., with every one of which he was greatly impressed.

Prior to his departure for Lunawada to direct the arrangements for the ceremonial Durbar to be held there on June 13, and other functions connected with the birthday of His Highness to be gone through on June 14, Mr. Raja was entertained in the State Guest House by the Sayaji Vijay Press.

Rao Bahadur Ramlalbhai Desai, Acting Dewan of Baroda, the Karma Sachiv Mr. Mane Patil, the Mantra Sachiv, Colonel Siva Rajsinghji, Rao Bahadur Bajirao Ghatge, Commissioner of Police in the Baroda State and the leadng gentry of Baroda were present at the function at which Mr. Raja elicited the admiration of all present as a born raconteur.—United Press.

EMERSON ASSUMES CHARGE

SIMLA, June 9.

Sir Herbert Emerson returned to Simla this morning from leave. He arrived at eleven o'clock and was received at the railway station by the Military Secretary to the Viceroy, an A.D.C. from the Viceregal Lodge, Asst. Military Secretary (Personal) an A. D. C. representing His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Deputy Commissioner, Simla, the Superintendent of Police and Captain Edwards, Private Secretary to the Governor of the Punjab.

Sir Herbert Emerson assumed charge of the office of the Governor of the Punjab today and Sir Sikander Hyat Khan is leaving Simla this evening for Bombay 'en route' to Europe.—A.P.

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New York, June 9.

July	12.06
October	12.30
December	12.42
January	12.47
March	12.57
May	12.66
Middling Spot	12.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, June 9.

July	12.07
October	12.27
December	12.39
Middling Spot	12.28

NEW YORK.
New York, June 9.
The New York market closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, June 9.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	2,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil bales
Day's exports to the Continent	4,000 bales

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, June 9.
London Stock Exchange markets closed.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, June 9.

	Opening	Closing
May, 1934	.....	6.34
June, 1934	.....	6.33
July, 1934	6.32	6.31
August, 1934	.....	6.29
September, 1934	....	6.27
October, 1934	6.26	6.24
November, 1934	.....	6.24
December, 1934	....	6.24
January, 1935	....	6.24
February, 1935	....	6.24
March, 1935	.....	6.24
April, 1935	....	6.24
May, 1934	.....	6.24
Middling Spot	....	6.58

EGYPTIAN COTTON
SAKELLARIDIS:
Liverpool, June 9.

May, 1934	8.34
July, 1934	8.39
October, 1934	8.42
November, 1934	8.44
December, 1934	8.44
January, 1935	8.49
March, 1935	8.53
F.G.F. Spot	

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 9.

BROACH:—	
Fully good (good staple)	5.13
Fine, (good staple)	5.28
Superfine, (good staple)	5.43
OOMRA:—	
Good, (No. 1 staple)	5.24
Fine, (No. 1 staple)	5.39
Choice, (No. 1 staple)	5.54
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.92
Fine	4.02
Superfine	4.12
SCINDE:—	
Good	4.02
Fine	4.12
Superfine	4.22

LONDON SILVER.
London, June 9.
Silver:—Market is quiet.

Spot	19 3/4
Forward	19 13/16
Gold Bars Fine per oz	6:17:8 1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, June 9.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate	Unchanged
Bank Bills 6 months market rate	Unchanged
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate	Unchanged
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate	Unchanged
Interest Day to Day Loan	0-3/4 per cent
Interest 7 Days' market Loan	0-3/4 per cent

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, June 9.

T.T. LONDON ON:—	
Berlin	13.09
Amsterdam	7.44 3/4
Brussels	21.63
Madrid	36.90
Milan	58.46
Berne	15.55 1/2
Paris	76.46
Prague	121.37
T.T. London on New York, Closing rate	5.06 3/16

SEEDS.
London, June 9.

Cotton Bombay, Hull c.i.f. ton,	No offers.
Castorseed Bombay, Hull c.i.f. ton,	£9:13:9 June July value.
Rapeseed Toria Hull c.i.f. ton,	£10:12:6 June/July sellers.
Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. ton,	£12:17:6 June/July sellers.
Linseed, La Plata, Hull c.i.f. ton	£11:0:0 June/July sellers.
Linseed Bombay, London c.i.f. ton,	£13:0:0 June/July sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, June 9.

Smoked sheet Standard ribbed lb.,	6-5/8 sellers.

LINSEED OILS.
London, June 9.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt.	22/9 June sellers.
Linseed Oil naked London, per cwt.	23/3 Sept/Dec. sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, June 9.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels,	20/3 June/July sellers.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels	20/3 June/July sellers.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels,	25 June/July sellers.

JAVA SUGAR: LONDON MARKET
London, June 9.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 c and f Calcutta, per cwt.	Unchanged
c. and f. Bombay, per cwt.	Unchanged
c. and f. Karachi, per cwt.	Unchanged

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York, June 9.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) spot	10-1/4

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, June 8.

	Season To date	This week	Corresponding Season 1932/33	Corresponding Week 1933
Total in sight (excluding linters)	11692	45	12,789	170 bales.
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America, (excluding linters)	5,267	55	5,195	157 bales.
Exports from U.S. Ports	7,015	87	7,404	151 bales.
Of which to Japan	1,669	18	1,480	28 bales.
Of which to China	270	18	261	10 bales.
Of which to Great Britain	1,202	2	1,295	46 bales.
Of which to Germany	1,335	5	1,712	31 bales.
Stock at New York	—	67	—	198 bales.
Stock at U.S. Ports	—	2,767	—	3,790 bales.
Stock at U.S. Ports Interior Towns	—	1,295	—	1,478 bales.
World's Visible Supply	—	8,429	—	9,526 bales.
Of which American Cotton	—	6,059	—	7,574 bales.
Forwarded to world's mills, (excluding linters)	12,186	160	12,010	306 bales.
Receipts at U.S. Ports	7,387	37	8,410	90 bales.

N.B.—All Figures are in thou sands.

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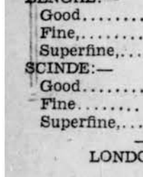
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AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, June 9.
Birk, Elingson, Rangoon.
C/o Dalhart, Larger, New Yorn.
Bankura, Rankin, Busrah.
Vasna, Rowe, Busrah.
Kota Pinang, Hallvar, Genoa.
Quiloa, Coleborn, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, June 9.
Waroonga, Williamson, Kobe.
Kota Penang, Hallvar, Java.

Bombay, June 10.
Jalamohan, Griffiths, Rangoon.
Gairsoppa, Taylor, Rangoon.
Hamlet, Brondt, Abadan.
British Soldier, Talverson, A'dan.
Pasha, Jones, Calcutta.
Victoria, Benzamine, Genoa.
Gandara, Clark, Karachi.

LOADING.
Bombay, June 9.
Steamer Shunko Maru for Kobe.
„ Carignano for Trieste.
„ Maur for Bangkok.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.
S S Victoria:—The M Italiana mail steamer Victoria will sail today for Genoa with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Birk:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Birk arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a general cargo and rice.

S S City of Dalhart:—The L Edwards Ltd steamer City of Dalhart arrived in harbour on Saturday from New York with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S S Bankura:—The BISN Co's steamer Bankura arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and 19 passengers.

S S Vasna:—The BISN Coy's steamer Vasna arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and 277 passengers.

S S Quiloa:—The BISN Coy's steamer Quiloa arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Kota Penang:—The T M Coy's steamer Kota Penang arrived in harbour on Saturday from Genoa with a general cargo and 3 passengers and hence she sailed on the same day for Java with same bottom cargo and 9 through passsengers.

S S Waroonga:—The BISN Coy's steamer Waroonga sailed on Saturday for Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Jalamohan:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalamohan sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Gairsoppa:—The BISN Coy's steamer Gairsoppa sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Hamlet:—The J Mackintosh Coy's steamer Hamlet sailed yesterday for Abadan with ballast.

S S British Soldier:—The A P O Coy's steamer British Soldier sailed yesterday for Abadan with a general cargo.

S S Pasha:—The T M Coy's steamer Pasha sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Gandara:—The BISN Co's steamer Gandara sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, June 9.
S S Havana Maru; Agents O S Kaisha, Ltd., from Yokohama:—30 cases rubber goods, 37 c/s rain coats, 40 c/s dyes, 153 c/s beer, 50 c/s slates.

From Tokyo:—35 cases glassware, 500 c/s beer, 50 c/s slates, 25 c/s cotton shirting, 25 c/s toys.

From Nagoya:—183 cases porcelain, 141 c/s clocks, 20 c/s glassware, 200 c/s cotton shirting.

From Osaka:—140 cases porcelainware, 117 c/s cycle parts, 770 c/s glassware, 27 c/s umbrella goods, 450 bags chemicals, 200 barrels coal pitch, 66 cases pipefittings, 150 c/s sulphur, 190 c/s rayon yarn, 149 cases cotton yarn, 187 cases cotton shirting, 200 kegs lead, 49 kegs varnish, 1770 cases wire, 10 c/s silk yarn, 117 c/s nails 40 c/s enamel ware.

From Kobe:—80 cases rayon piecegoods, 40 c/s umbrella goods, 150 c/s cotton remnants, 142 c/s cotton and rayon mixed piecegoods, 25 c/s gramophones, 240 c/s cotton piecegoods, 30 c/s toys, 100 c/s porcelain ware, 60 c/s pipes, 146 c/s cotton and art silk mixed shirting, 39 c/s confectionery, 20 c/s camphor, 550 c/s starch, 10 c/s rayon yarn, 71 c/s tyres, 50 c/s cotton yarn, 50 drums dyes, 50 dms chemicals, 30 cases cycle-parts.

From Mieke:—100 cases chrome alum.

From Hongkong:—186 bags sugarcandy, 333 bags sugar.

From Keelung:—210 packages strawboards.

From Shanghai:—60 bales cotton yarn.

From Singapore:—1132 bundles rattans, 32 bags damar batu, 120 slabs tin, 37 cases rubber goods, 127 c/s pineapples, 300 bags sago flour, 1220 bags betelnuts.

From Colombo:—944 bags copra, 84 bales mattress fibre, 40 half chests tea, 121 bundles rubber.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, June 9.
S S Bangalore, for London:—28 bales wool raw, C Lister and Co; 5 bales animal skins, A L Hassam; 5 bales animal skins, P E Bogee and Sons; 640 bags myrabollum, H Bhagvandas and Co; 5 barrels condiments, M M Poonjiaji and Co; 40 bags gum karaya N Moolji and Co; 310 bags kang and 133 bags kardseed, Cotton Agents, Ltd.

S S Britannia, for Liverpool:—200 bags soap stone powder, Shaw Wallace and Co; 2000 bags myrabollum, C Jivanlal and Co; 90 bgs deer horns, J M Rahimtoola and Co; 125 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co; 16 bales wool raw, K Lalbhai.

For Marseilles:—30 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas and Co.

For Glasgow:—50 drums castor oil, Swastika Oil Mills.

For Marseilles:—40 bags henna powder, D Abraham and Sons.

S S City of Canton, for Liverpool:—750 bags groundnut oil cakes, M Hoosein and Sons; 2100 bags groundnut oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy.

For Glasgow:—500 bags masoor, A Virji and Co.; 1485 bags masoor, Ralli Bros; 1500 bags groundnut oil cakes, M Hoosen and Sons; 20 bales cotton raw, Langley and Co.

For Barcelona:—1358 bags castor seed, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales cotton raw, B Mavji and Co.

S S Carignano, for Trieste:—103 drums castor oil, Bharat Oil Mills, Co; 110 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co; 5272 bags ground nut seed, Cotton Agents Ltd.

For Piracus:—1150 bags linseed, H Khiaram.

For Venice:—667 bags groundnuts, A Podar and Co; 3954 bags groundnut seed and 2070 bags castor seed, Cotton Agents Ltd.

S S City of Florence, for New York:—1698 bags castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Maur, for Sydney:—62 bags myrabollum, C Jivanlal and Co.

For Melbourne:—308 bags myrabollum, C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Havana Maru, for Kobe:—361 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi and Co; 400 bales cotton raw, L Ramji and Co; 304 bales cotton raw, Kotak and Co; 200 bales cotton raw, O Suleman and Co; 200 bales cotton raw, M Amersey and Co; 300 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd; 600 bales cotton raw, V Ladha and Co.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

For Shanghai:—300 bales cotton raw, S R Tulshan and Co.

S S Gingo Maru, for Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—250 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

COTTON SITUATION
Conditions Reviewed

Bombay, June 8.
Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co., in their report on cotton conditions during past week, review as under:—

Since we wrote this report last week the nett changes in the American Futures markets have as under:—

New York.—

	July	Oct.	Jan.	Mar.
20/5/34	11.44	11.64	11.81	11.91
6/6/34	11.94	12.17	12.35	12.45
	+.50	+.53	+.54	+.54
	July	Oct.	Jan.	Mar.
Liverpool 30/5/34	6.04	5.99	5.97	5.98
Liverpool 6/6/34	6.28	6.24	6.22	6.23
	+.24	+.25	+.25	+.25

Liverpool to-day is due to open about 3 points lower.

Throughout the week the American markets have been remarkably firm, having been influenced largely by what has been happening in the wheat belt of America. Following the reports of serious damage to wheat it has been a simple matter to encourage the belief that the weather conditions in the cotton belt were less favourable. Often at this time of the year contracts are not too plentiful and a moderate speculative demand has easily advanced prices. The threatened strike in the American textile Industry has been called off and it is hoped that the steadier prices for the raw material will help the demand for finished goods in America. There has also been talk of further inflationary measures in America, and in spite of this Liverpool has followed fully as that market is still under parity with America. The British note to the United States regarding the payment of War Debts has also helped the market as it is believed that further large payments in such a connection would cause a setback in world trade recovery much evidence of which is apparent. Sentiment generally is in favour of higher prices. Weather in the cotton belt will continue to be the most important market factor will slowly work to a higher level.

The Bombay market has kept pace fully with the recovery in America. During the week there has been a steady demand in the ready market from exporters with Far Eastern connections, chiefly for Oomra styles. Good business has been reported with Japan although there are indications that this may ease off at the higher prices now quoted. Practically no fresh business has been reported with the Continent. The local Mill strike position is improving daily and it is hoped that before long most of the men will have returned to work. The trade outlook is improving and Bombay should benefit by the announcement by the Government of India that the tax of half an anna per pound on imported Empire cotton instead of being collected as an import duty will be paid by Mills as the cotton is consumed. With an improving local Mill position and a better statistical position for Indian made cloth there should soon be a better demand for Indian staple varieties. With much of the open interest in July/August Broach contract having been liquidated this position is now less vulnerable. Clients who are long of this contract should transfer their holdings to New Crop contracts of which we prefer December/January Oomra. Before the present season comes to an end there is possibility of a shortage of nice quality Oomra cotton which should lead to a keen demand for the next crop so soon as it moves. We now await the commencement of the Monsoon. As yet there is little sign of the rains coming along, but so far weather conditions have been developing normally.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, June 9.
Java seems to have entered upon a regular dumping course. Business to the extent of about 1,00,000 tons has already been booked at F. 3.60. Most of it is to be shipped to India Prices in Java differ for different centres, e.g., 3.60 for west coast ports, 3.70 for east coast. China has to pay F4.50. Cawnpore has declined from 4 to 8 annas, according to quality of Sugar. Demand has slackened owing to Mango Season. The Importing Houses are offering large quantities for sale at Rs. 3|15|6. There was some enthusiasm in buyers when gold was at Rs. 34|7. But again demand receded when gold declined to Rs. 34|4 during the latter part of the week, whereas other commodities have improved, sugar does not show any improvement. Whatever advance there was, it was in sympathy with exchange fluctuations. Thus buyers are in a dilemma.

The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—

Java Ready Rs. 14; and Rs. 13|13; April Rs. 4|2 and 4|0|6; May Rs. 4 and 3|15|3; June Rs. 4 and Rs. 3|15; July|Sept Rs. 3|15|6 and Rs. 3|14|3; Oct.|Dec Rs. 3|15|9 and Rs. 3|14|3; African Ready Rs. 14 and 13|15.

Britania Sugar Rs. 15|8 and Rs. 15|6; British Refined Rs. 14|6 and Rs. 14|4; Swadeshi Sugars Rs. 13|12 to Rs. 14|4|6 and Rs. 13|11 to Rs. 14|4.

FOREIGN MARKETS

New York prices advanced by about 1 point and London Terminal Market remained nearly unchanged during the week. Arrivals: S S Sumatra arrived during the week with about 21,000 bags. S S Ranee is expected to arrive in a day or two with about 15,000 bags of Java Sugar and S S Carignano and S S Subedar are also expected on about 16th and 26th instant respectively. S S Warfield is expected to arrive with about 2,000 bags of British Refined Sugar No. 1.

Stocks and Offtake:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 50,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the Bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13|14 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 4|1|3 per F.B.H.

S S Ranee Rs. 4 per F.B.H.
Shipment, April Rs. 4|2 per F.B.H.
Shipment, May Rs. 4 per F.B.H.

Shipment, June Rs. 4 per F.B.H.
Shipment July|Sept. Rs. 3|15|6 per F.B.H.

Shipment, Oct.|Dec, Rs. 3|15|9 per F.B.H.
African Sugar:—Ready Rs. 13|15|6 per cwt.

Britania Sugar:—Ready Rs. 15|6 per cwt.
British Refined Sugar:—Ready Rs. 14|6 per cwt.
Swadeshi Sugar:—Kesar Factory Rs. 14|4 per cwt.
Sarya Sugar Factory Rs. 14|2 per cwt.
Cawnpore Gutaia Mill Rs. 22 per six mnds.
Tone:—Steady.

THE CARLTON
6-30 & 10 p.m.
What is this thing called LOVE? and why do—
"THEY CALL IT SIN"
You'll find the answer in
"THEY CALL IT SIN"
with
LORETTA YOUNG
GEORGE BRENT.

That Film on Teeth!
The source of many tooth troubles

Why Teeth Discolor and Decay

THE trouble lies in the slimy, ever-present film which you can feel with your tongue.

That film is where the stains lodge, dimming the beauty of your teeth. That film is what combines with other substances to harden into tartar.

That film is what holds food particles. There they shortly decay and form acid. This acid, authorities believe, is the chief cause of tooth decay.

Therefore, the great need is a tooth paste to remove that film—and Pepsodent has supplied it.

Pepsodent is called the special film-removing tooth paste. When you use it, you will know the reason.

Pepsodent's effectiveness in removing film is due to a special cleansing and polishing material. Its object is to remove film—safely, thoroughly. Some cleansing materials remove film but scratch enamel. Others are safe but too soft to be effective. So to be sure that you are removing film safely and effectively, use Pepsodent—the special film-removing tooth paste.

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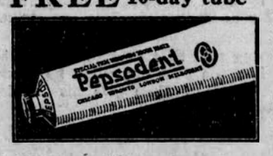
The Pepsodent Co., P. O. Box 473, Singapore, Sts. Settlements.
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PAID-UP CAPITAL	.. ..	Rs. 1,00,000

COMMENCED BUSINESS on 10TH MAY, 1933.
BUSINESS RESULTS FOR FIRST 12 MONTHS.

Proposals received	.. ..	Rs. 16,50,000
Policies issued	.. ..	Rs. 11,45,000
Actual Premium income	.. ..	Rs. 48,000
Death claims	.. ..	Nil

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1934

GANDHIJI'S OFFER TO NAGPUR LABOUR LEADERS

Will They Confer With Him At Wardha To-day?

HOPES, HIS ADVICE WOULD DO THEM GOOD

Textile Strikers Mobilise At Railway Station And Greet Mahatma

NAGPUR, June 9.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived here by Mail "en-route" to Wardha and was greeted by a large number of Textile Workers (on strike) at the Railway station.

Gandhiji addressing the gathering said that he had invited the labour leaders to Wardha to meet him the next day when he would ascertain the situation from them. He would then give his advice which he hoped would do good to them.

LABOURER FOR 20 YEARS.

Gandhiji assured them that though they were labourers of to-day, he was a labourer for the last 20 years. Though he practised as a lawyer he always lived with labourers and lived like them.

Gandhiji was presented with donations amounting to Rs. 50/- at the station.—United Press.

JAMNALALJI AND MAHATMA

WARDHA, June 9.

Gandhiji and party including Srimatis Prabhavaty and Uma Bajaj and Mr. Valji Desai arrived here last evening by mail train. Local workers led by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj received them at the station.

Gandhiji walked to the Ashram where he will be staying till the 13th.

WARDHA VENUE APPROVED.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Acting President of Congress, was closeted with Gandhiji immediately. They considered telegrams from Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Nariman, and Mrs. Naidu requesting change in the Working Committee meeting to Bombay in view of the Parliamentary Board's Bombay meeting. Gandhiji finally approved of the venue at Wardha and date 12th.

The meeting will adjourn if necessary to Bombay or Poona.—A. P.

CONGRESS AND COMMUNAL QUESTION

Parliamentary Board Must Review Position

KARACHI, June 9.

Though Doctor Choitram, President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee held the view that not much could be done in the Legislature for the attainment of Swaraj, still he was definitely of the opinion that Congressmen should capture them with a view to prevent more mischief being done. He hoped that the future of the Assembly Congress Party would be stronger than Pt. Motilal's Swaraj Party.

Referring to the criticisms of the Congress attitude towards the communal question Dr. Choithram hoped that the Congress Parliamentary Board would review the position in the light of criticism and allay the fears of different communities.

Inquired about the health of Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, Dr. Choithram said that the former was now keeping fit and was regaining lost weight.—A. P.

Rajputana Prepares For Mahatma's Visit

AJMER (By Mail.)

Rajputana is getting ready to accord Mahatma Gandhi a fitting reception when he visits Ajmer on the 5th July, after more than a decade. The honour of being his host during his one day's sojourn here has not yet fallen on anybody, but most probably, he will stay with Mr. Gauri Shankar Bhargava, a prominent leader.

Mahatmaji will address two public meetings. He may pay flying visits to Beawar, Nasirabad and Nareli, a village about six miles from Ajmer to which place the office of the Rajputana Board of Harijan Seva Sangh was shifted recently.

At Ajmer, Mahatma Gandhi will go round the sweepers' quarters, visit a few Harijan institutions, and will have informal discussions with deputations of Harijans and Harijan workers from all over Rajputana. He will also receive addresses and purses here. It is anticipated that Rajputana will collect purses, aggregating to about Rs. 10,000. Ajmer alone intends to contribute at least Rs. 3,000.

A detailed programme for the distinguished visitor is being chalked out by Mr. Ram Narain Chowdhry, Honorary Secretary of the Rajputana Board of Harijan Seva Sang, Ajmer, in consultation with Mahatmaji.—A. P.

MUSLIMS ABSENT THEMSELVES

Karachi Gandhi Reception Committee Meeting

KARACHI, June 9.

At a special meeting of the Sind Harijan Seva Sangh held here invitations to all Congress Workers and prominent people including Muslims were issued to attend the Gandhi Reception Committee meeting.

Congress Leaders of all shades of opinion were present including women workers. But the Muslims were conspicuous by their absence, though invitations were issued. Commenting upon this the "Sansar Samachar" deplores the attitude of the Muslims though Gandhiji looks to both the Hindus and the Muslims with the same impartial eye.—United Press.

Meher Baba, who sailed by the mail boat to Europe on Saturday, snapped at the Wharf.

ECONOMIC PLANNING

Pockhanawala Sees Signs Of Awakening In The Country

COLOMBO, June 10.

"In my opinion, there is enough business, ample means and sufficient scope in Ceylon to maintain and support a number of indigenous banks, both large and small."

Thus said Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala, Chairman of the Ceylon Banking Commission, in an interview.

Sir Sorabji left Colombo for India and expected to return at the beginning of next month to continue his work on the Commission.

"It is highly desirable", continued Sir Sorabji, "that all concerned in business, trade and industry should take an interest in the economic advancement of the country as a whole. If the educated classes in this country took as much interest in the economic development and welfare of the land as they seem to take in its political advancement, I think the country as a whole will greatly benefit.

"I am glad that there is an awakening among the people to plan economic organisations in matters of agriculture, industry and trade, and I consider that it is a good sign for the commercial and industrial advancement of the Island.

"Ceylon is perhaps the only country of importance which has not a single indegenous bank or insurance company of its own, and there, therefore a difficult task before the Commission to plan out the entire field of banking in such a manner as to be capable of looking after the financial needs of the different branches of the economic organisation."—United Press.

AJMER'S YOUNGEST CITY FATHER

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, June 7.

"Moti Katra Polling Booth was the scene of vigorous activity yesterday when the two rival candidates Messrs. Rang Raj Mehta and Motilall, contested for municipal seat. The competition was very keen throughout the day, and though Mr. Rang Raj Mehta received scanty support from his own community, the Oswals, he was the favourite of the Muslims and various other communities and ultimately won the day.

Mr. Mehta is now the youngest Municipal Commissioner of Ajmer, being 27 years of age."

INJUSTICE TO WOMEN!

Why No Representation On Congress Parliamentary Board?

MRS. ZUTSHI'S PLEA FOR INCLUSION

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

Mrs. L. R. Zutshi, in a statement to the press says:—

"The Congress Parliamentary Board has been formed and the claims of women ignored again. Only one lady, Mrs. Naidu has been nominated to represent the women of India. If that is so, why should a Board be formed at all? If ont woman can represent all the women of the country, surely one man is enough for the men? But men are always ready to ignore us. Their age-long habits, old-fashioned traditions are hard to break.

IN DAYS OF C. D. M.

During the Civil Disobedience Movement women left their homes threw off the shackles which bound them and took their rightful place beside men bearing the brunt of the battle, shoulder to shoulder, with them. Even that was not enough for the men to recognise us as a separate entity. When Pandit Malaviyaji called the Unity Conference at Allahabad women were calmly ignored and it was only Mrs. Asaf Ali's forceful protest which made him realise that women had come unto their own.

WHEN LEADERS FORGET.

We are surprised that eminent politicians like Dr. Ansari and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviyaji could forget our claims. In the Parliamentary Board care has been taken to make the Board as representative a body as possible and wherever differences of opinion existed between two groups two men were chosed to represent their separate interests. We do not desire the Board to increase its number and become an unwieldy body, but we do demand that women be taken from other parts of India in whichever proportion Pandit Malaviya thinks best.

We hope that the Congress Parliamentary Board will realise its mistake and take early steps to make amends and that in future women will not be so completely ignored."—(United Press).

Malaviyaji Cancels Wardha Trip

BENARES, June 9.

Pandit Malaviya who was to have started for Wardha to-morrow morning has cancelled his programme owing to an important work here, which he is attending.

He intends to proceed to Bombay by June 14.—United Press.

Weather Mars Bombay Flying Club's Plans

Departure Of First Indian Air Cruise Postponed

Party Of Four Adventurous Pilots Optimistic About Their Success

The First Air Cruise from India to Europe organised by the Bombay Flying Club, which was to have taken off on Sunday morning from the Juhu aerodrome, postponed the departure due to inclement weather.

INCLEMENT WEATHER.

Though all arrangements were complete and many members of the Flying Club and others were anxiously waiting from an early hour of the morning at the aerodrome to give a hearty "Send Off" to the four Indian youths the inclement weather persisted and disappointed them all.

FLYING CLUB'S VENTURE.

Weather permitting, the party of the four young Indians with the Instructor and Engineer of the Flying Club will take off at 7 a.m. on Monday from the Juhu Aerodrome.

The Air Cruise has been organised by the Bombay Flying Club with a view to give training and gain experience for the adventurous youths who have come forward to take part in the cruise.

PARTY'S PROGRAMME

The party which consists of Messr. S. K. Mehta, R. K. Gazdar, N. Nerurker and J. D. Mehta, with Flight-lieut. Binley and the Ground Engineer Mr. L. A. Reid, hope to cover a distance of nearly 14,000 miles from Bombay to Hexton in a little more than a fortnight with more than twenty stops at most of the important centres along the route.

MISSION OF STUDY.

After reaching Hexton, it is the intention of the young fliers to go, see and learn from various aircraft factories both in England and other parts of Europe.

All the four Indians are holders of "A" licence and are qualifying for the "B" licence which enables them to work as pilots on Commercial Passenger lines.

Each of them will fly in a Moth 'plane of the Flying Club. As each 'plane is a two-seater, they offered to take passengers with them but none were forthcoming.

LETTERS FROM GOVERNOR

The adventurous pilots are taking with them letters from the Governor of Bombay to Lord Londonderry, the Secretary of State for Air, and the President of the Royal Aero Club.

OPTIMISTIC.

Weather permitting the members of the party, taking off on Monday morning, will reach Rajkot a few hours later. After refreshments, the cruise leaves Rajkot reaching Karachi in the evening. On Tuesday morning, they leave India from Karachi and after a halt at about 25 important centres in different countries, they hope to reach Hexton after 18 days. They are sanguine that no mishap will happen in the course of the flight and also that there would not be any forced landing.

Mr. A. C. Guzar, Asst. Flying Instructor of the Bombay Flying Club sailed by the mail boat on Saturday, to join the Air Service Training, Ltd., Southampton, for further studies.

12 INJURED IN ENCOUNTER WITH DACOITS

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, June 10

According to the Shikarpore correspondent of the "Sansar Samachar", 12 were injured in an encounter between villagers and dacoits.

Three of them injured including a woman were taken to a hospital.

The report says that a number of dacoits armed with deadly weapons raided the village Gandro and the villagers who offered stubborn resistance met with the above result.

The dacoits escaped before the arrival of police.

ARREST WARRENT ON RICH ZAMINDAR

TATTA, (Sind) June 9.

Great sensation prevails in Sind over the issue of a warrant of arrest by Mr. Scott, Sub-Disional Magistrate against Haji Mohomed Shah, Vice-President of the Matyara Municipa a rich Zamindar paying about 5,000 as income tax per annum.

It is alleged that the complaint has been filed by one Gangumal whose two minor sons have been wrongfully confined by the accused for conversion to Islam.—United Press

MOVE TO GET BURMA ORDINANCE REMOVED

RANGOON, June 9.

It is understood that Mr. Ganga Singh, M.L.C., has applied to the Local Government to secure the Governor General's permission to introduce an Amendment Bill in the August Session of the Burma Legislative Council to repeal the Burma Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1931, generally known as the "Burma Ordinance."—United Press.

ARMED DACOITY

FEROZEPUR, June 8.

Last night a gang of seven dacoits armed with guns raided a house in Karyan Kalan, village about ten miles from Ferozepur city. They met no opposition and took away jewellery and cash worth about Rs. 3,000 from the houses of Lala Banks Hall, Sant Ram and Bhali Ram.

The police in busy investigating the matter.—United Press.

New Delhi.—Mr. Narendra Deva, President of the All-India Socialist Conference left for Meerut this evening.—United Press.

CHARTER FOR PESHAWAR MAGISTRATE

Authorised To Arrest Any Person Without Warrant On "Reasonable Grounds"

NATHIAGALI, June 9.

A Frontier Government Gazette Extraordinary notifies that the Governor-in-Council is pleased to direct that Sections 4, 5, 16, 17, 18 22 and 23 and Chapter 5 of the Frontier Provinces Public Tranquility Powers Act 1932 shall continue to remain in force in Peshawar District for a further period of 6 months from June 29.

The Governor-in-Council also invests the District Magistrate, Peshawar, with the powers of Local Government under sub-section 1, section 5, of the Tranquility Act.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 1, section 4 of the Tranquility Act, the Governor-in-Council directs the District Magistrate, Peshawar, all Additional District Magistrates in charge of sub-divisions and all police officers not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police in Peshawar District shall be authorised to arrest any person without warrant and in so doing use any means necessary if they are satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that such person acted, is acting or is about to act in manner prejudicial to Public Safety and peace.

The Governor-in-Council also directs that any such officer making any arrest under subsection 1, section 4, shall forthwith report the fact to the Local Government and may by order in writing commit any person so arrested to jail custody.—A. P.

Child Dies By Drinking Copper Sulphate Solution

NEW DELHI, June 9.

The report of a fatal accident resulting in the death of a baby has reached here.

Attracted by the blue colour of copper sulphate solution kept in a bottle two babies swallowed a little quantity of it.

They were removed to the Civil Hospital where one died while the other is progressing.—United Press.

Mahasabha To Contest Assembly Elections

NEW DELHI, June 9.

The Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha has issued a circular to the Provincial Sabhas to prepare the list of the prospective candidates for contesting the forthcoming election to the Assembly on the Mahasabha ticket.

The meeting of the Working Committee of Hindu Mahasabha which was announced for June 16 has been postponed.—United Press

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BR ELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.